The Literary Digest

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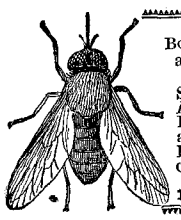

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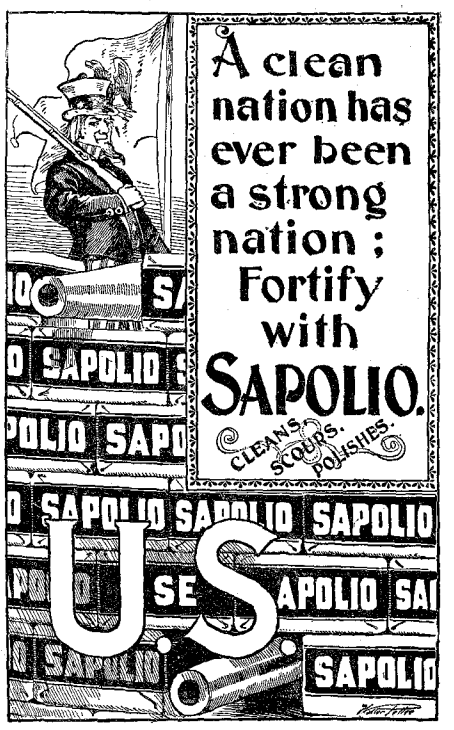

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We have before us the first eight volumes of the remarkable "Library of the World's Best Literature," edited by Charles Dudley Warner, and we confess to a degree of astonishment at the quality of the work—not easy to translate into cold type.

Candidly, it seems to us that this is literally a work for which the world has been waiting. It is at once so wholly new and so exhaustive in its scope that it holds comparison with no other work. There have from time to time appeared so-called "collections" of literature, but there is doubtless in the minds of many of our readers the same prejudice which we ourselves held towards this class of books. For the most part these "collections" have been little more than the dry chips of literature. They appear to have been hewn out hit-or-miss fashion, with the result that whatever charm or interest might have once attached to the work from which they were taken has been lost.

But the enterprise upon which Mr. Warner and his imposing array of assistants are now engaged seems to have nothing of this dry-as-dust quality whatever. The work is of monumental proportions and its detail is simply astonishing; yet withal, in the three or four thousand pages to which we have had access, there seems hardly a paragraph without its individual interest, hardly a page that could well have been spared.

It may be a mere fancy on our part that this strong pervading interest should be due to the unique personality of its editor, and yet it is probably true. Mr. Warner's connection with this new Library has not been of the perfunctory sort which has been the rule in so many undertakings of this nature. Its preparation has been under his personal direction from the beginning, and we are told that he regards it, as well he may, as the crowning achievement of his life.

Among living Americans we doubt if there is any one so fitted for this task as Charles Dudley Warner. It is not merely that he has made for himself so great a name among American men of letters; there are others who have done this, although those who rank beside the author of "The Golden House," "Backlog Studies," and so many other delightful books, are few. But Mr. Warner is, in the highest and broadest sense, a popular writer. He is no literary pedant, aiming rather to dazzle by his recondite learning, than to win the applause of the general. Possessed of a charm and style which places him among the masters of English prose, he has all his life written for that great American public which is at once the largest and most intelligent audience to which any author of any age has ever appealed.

All the qualities which have made Mr. Warner's previous works an abiding delight, he seems to have infused into this latest and greatest of his undertakings. The result is a library of literature that is *alive*,—that, in brief, seems without a taint of the cryptic or mummified character which has been indelibly stamped upon every work of this kind which we have ever had occasion to review.

We should, however, give our readers an entirely biased view of this great work, did they understand that this Library is no more than a review of the world's literature. So far from this, Mr. Warner's chief idea seems to be exposition and interpretation, rather than mere selection. He has brought to his aid the most eminent men of letters now alive, to each of whom he has apportioned a single great name or work, thus gaining from the highest authority upon each topic, the most condensed, authoritative and competent treatment of the subject possible.

We could not begin to detail the remarkable list of men whom Mr. Warner has secured, but a few citations will suffice to indicate the eminence of these and the range of subjects they cover. Thus Dr. Lyman Abbott writes on "Henry Ward Beecher" and his works; Edward L. Burlingame, Editor of *Scribner's*, on "Browning"; Colonel Higginson on "Epictetus"; Julian Hawthorne on "Bulwer Lytton"; Miss Guiney, the Auburndale poetess, on "Keats"; Archdeacon Farrar on "The New Testament"; Professor Lankester, of Oxford, on "Darwin" and "Huxley"; William Dean Howells on "Tolstoi"; Henry James on "Nathaniel Hawthorne"; Andrew Lang on "Dumas"; Paul Bourget on "Flaubert"; Professor Van Dyke on "Tennyson"; and so we might extend the enumeration.

In all there are something like four hundred of these special articles, each one written by men who have made the subject they treat more or less a life study. And in addition to all these a briefer survey and estimate of hundreds of minor writers has been made, in the same competent fashion. When we think of the long parade of writers, living and dead, that looks out from any dictionary of biography, and further, that every one of these has had to taken up, considered, chosen for review, or rejected; and when we contemplate the splendid success with which this vast work has been crowned, our admiration rises to a pitch difficult to express.

Never, it seems to us, has such a number of celebrated writers in every field and branch of literature been gathered together for such an epochal work. They have, it seems to us, digested and summed up, if the mixture of metaphors is allowable, at once the biography, history, and bibliography of all that is great and interesting since writing began.

The reader will readily understand that such a colossal work as this could never be the single achievement of any one man; and while it seems to us that Mr. Warner has impressed his own peculiar and charming personality upon this Library to an amazing degree, yet we realize, from the hugeness of the work done, that no small part of the credit of the achievement must belong to his assistants, and to the remarkable Advisory Council which has been associated with him.

In the immediate work of preparation Mr. Warner has had the active co-operation, as associate editors, of Hamilton Wright Mabie, the editor of the *Outlook* and the author of so many delightful volumes of literary causerie; Lucia Gilbert Runkle, and George H. Warner; while the whole has been passed in review by an Advisory Council of twelve. The latter is a more than notable body. It includes Professor Milligan Sloane, whose history of Napoleon has recently brought his name so prominently before the public; Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, the foremost of the younger generation of American critics; President Angell, the famous head of the University of Michigan, recently one of the Bering Sea commission; Dr. T. W. Harris, United States Commisioner of Education; Professor Maurice F. Egan, of the Catholic University at Washington; Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale; Professor Crawford H. Toy, whose "Judaism and Christianity" placed him among the foremost of American Biblical scholars; Willard Fiske, the greatest authority in this country on Germanic and Scandinavian literature; Professor Trent, of the University of the South, one of the freshest and most popular of American writers on historical topics; Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, a great classical scholar, and Professor Fortier, of Tulane University, a master of the Romance languages.

With such a list as this, it would be idle to express a personal impression of the exhaustiveness of treatment, which is evident in every volume we have examined. It goes without the saying that under the management and supervision of such an editorial corps as Mr. Warner has gathered about him, the Library could not well escape being a great and monumental work. But what is, to us, most striking is that such a work could be prepared and not be pervaded by a dry, scholastic and encyclopedic atmosphere. Not only is this wholly lacking, but as we have dipped into these volumes, one after another, and been detained by monograph and sketch, by survey and estimate, all of the same admirable and engaging character, it seems to us that the full sense of the achievement is obscured by the even excellence of every page and topic.

Every one has a wish to feel that what he reads is correct, that it is accurate. But accuracy and learning are not, if we candidly confess it, those qualities which gives us the pleasure which we derive from reading a book. We want something more, and that something is charm—human interest. And because this charm and human interest are among the strongest features of this Library, we can commend it to our readers as a mine of almost inexhaustible resource; not something which those who have the means will wish to buy and place upon their shelves as a thing to look at and give character and stability to their libraries, but a series of books that must be prized by every member of the household—something that will be an ever-ready resort against the dreary hours that come to all of us.

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(Mr Warner at 42, when he wrote "Back-Log Studies.")

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To know the contents of this new Library thoroughly would be to possess a broad and liberal education; and if there be such a thing as a royal road to learning, it certainly seems that Mr. Warner has provided such a path in this work,—the ripened product of his long and noble career. This is strong language, but our valuation of the work will, we believe, be justified by those who, like ourselves, have taken the time to examine it, and understand its worth, and realize what a triumph of editorial and literary labor and skill it is.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY last week appointed three international monetary commissioners under the provisions of the bill signed by Mr. Cleveland before his retirement. Of the appointees, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, is an avowed bimetalist who recently returned from a trip to Europe whither he had gone unofficially to seek information for the guidance of the Administration on the silver question. Charles J. Paine, a well-to-do business man of Boston, who accompanied Senator Wolcott, is also made a commissioner. He is accounted an intimate friend of the late Prof. Francis A. Walker and is said to have Mexican railway interests. Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, is the Democratic member of the commission. He supported Mr. Bryan and the Democratic organization in the last campaign, but his financial views are not generally held to be pronounced.

The selections meet wide commendation. To many journals the appointments constitute a redemption in good faith of the party pledge of the St. Louis platform in favor of international bimetalism. The independent "sound-money" portion of the press condemn the commissioners in advance to ignominious failure, and regret that the President does not take up "currency reform" instead of chasing "*ignis bimetallicus*." It is noticeable that there are Republican papers which continue to make fun of the whole international monetary-conference idea.

Conference Promoters.—"The bimetallic commission just announced by the President should not be confounded with the American representation in an international conference, if such a conference should be secured. The present duty of the commission is simply to promote a conference. Our regular diplomatic representatives to the leading powers are charged with the duty of seeking the assent of these powers to the call. They are the primary agents in the work of negotiation. The members of the commission are named to aid them in that object. If through its efforts a conference should be arranged and called, it is probable that the three members of the commission would be delegates. But they would not be all. The law which authorizes the President to call a conference empowers him to appoint five or more commissioners. He would, therefore, name at least two additional commissioners who would represent the United States on the main question, and would name them for that distinct purpose instead of for the present and preliminary duty of aiding our ambassadors in bringing about the assent. In choosing the two additional commissioners, if the occasion should ever come to name them, the President would doubtless aim to strengthen the commission and to give it adequate weight in the counsels of the nations."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Ascertain the Facts.—"If anything can be accomplished at all it can be better accomplished through diplomatic agencies and by making the direct inquiries of the governments interested. An authoritative answer can then be received and the question disposed of. For if international bimetalism is to be attained it can only be attained by the willing, earnest, and active cooperation of the leading commercial nations of the world. There must be treaties to that end, and treaties can only be made by the governments themselves. If, on the other hand, one or two of the leading nations are averse to such an international agreement, that fact can be ascertained at once, and our people will no longer indulge in this international dream nor waste further time upon it."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

The First Step Toward Bimetalism.—"The appointment by President McKinley of the bimetallic commission was the fulfilment of an ordinary duty of honor. The platform on which he was nominated and elected plainly said: 'We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote.' If words have any meaning or pledges have any value, this pledge is as binding on President McKinley as the oath he took on his inauguration. To evade it would be both political and moral cowardice. To ridicule it and sneer at it, as some of the gold-standard organs do, now that they think it has served their purpose, would be such an avowal of turpitude as we should never expect from any one elected to the highest office in the country.

"The immediate outlook for an international agreement is not favorable, but this is chiefly for lack of a rallying-point, and this rallying-point has been furnished by the appointment of our commission. They offer a firm ground to stand on, a nucleus around which the bimetallic sentiment of the world can unite and grow. And in spite of the surface indications to the contrary the sentiment of the leading commercial nations of Europe is favorable to bimetalism, just as under the same conditions the sentiment of the people of this country is also favorable. It does not favor the exclusive gold standard, nor does it favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which would mean an exclusive silver standard. It does favor the use of silver as a money metal at its market value, and this can be secured only by international agreement, by continuing the course entered on in the appointment of the commission."—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

McKinley's Fine Judgment.—"The President was charged with the duty of making the appointments, and in his selections he has exhibited his usual good judgment. Few men there are who can be more safely spared from their country for so long as the projected negotiations may require than ex-Vice-President Stevenson. As for Senator Wolcott, he will be Senator from

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Colorado until 1901, and while he is in Europe 'there will be a vacant chair.' Yet Senators who are chained to the free-silver chariot can absent themselves from the national councils without embarrassment to the nation. As for General Paine, he is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and even tho he may fail in arranging an international monetary conference, he may be able to induce the Emperor William to take part in the next important yachting meeting on this side of the pond. In this latter case, to be sure, there would be international consequences resulting from the exertions of the commission, but they need not be of a financial character if the boys will prudently and properly restrain their propensity to bet."—*The Evening Wisconsin* (*Rep.*), *Milwaukee.*

The Democratic Position.—"The Democrats have every reason to view these proceedings with perfect equanimity. They mean that even Mr. McKinley and his party have been compelled to indorse the Democratic contention that the gold standard is a bad thing, and that bimetalism is the only true solution of our difficulties. Should the effort to bring about an international agreement succeed, that will be a settlement of the financial question. Should it prove to be a farce, the Democratic position will be impregnable, for the party still maintains that the only possible way of securing international bimetalism is for the United States to take independent action and open their mints to the free coinage of silver. . . .

"We shall not undertake at this time to discuss the outcome of the movement. But it is worth noting that if our commissioners are sent abroad with no instructions whatever—if they are to drum up a conference and then have no definite proposition to make—the conference will be a failure before it assembles. If they have no authority to make or accept propositions—and they will have none unless Congress specially clothes them with it—Mr. McKinley may as well save the country the useless expense of a European junket for three. On the other hand, the gold organs may well look on this movement as a renewal of 'agitation.'"—*The Constitution*, (*Bryan Dem.*), *Atlanta, Ga.*

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

THE American journals continue to attack the European powers at long range for pretending to maintain the "integrity" of the Ottoman Empire. They also extend the sympathy of Americans to the Cretan insurrectionists and applaud the Greeks for what is considered a virtual defiance of the powers. The scene of hostile operations has shifted from the island of Crete to the border between Greece and Turkey, from which conflicting reports of engagements appear almost daily. Dispatches at this writing (April 19) state that war having broken out, the Turkish commander-in-chief has been ordered to take the offensive. The Turkish council of ministers announces the fact of war, after notifying the foreign envoys of fresh incursion of Greek raiders, including some Greek regulars, and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece are severed. THE LITERARY DIGEST has prepared a map of the border territory showing principal points of interest mentioned in press despatches. We also quote a few editorials which will give some information to aid an intelligent understanding of current events at the scene of conflict:

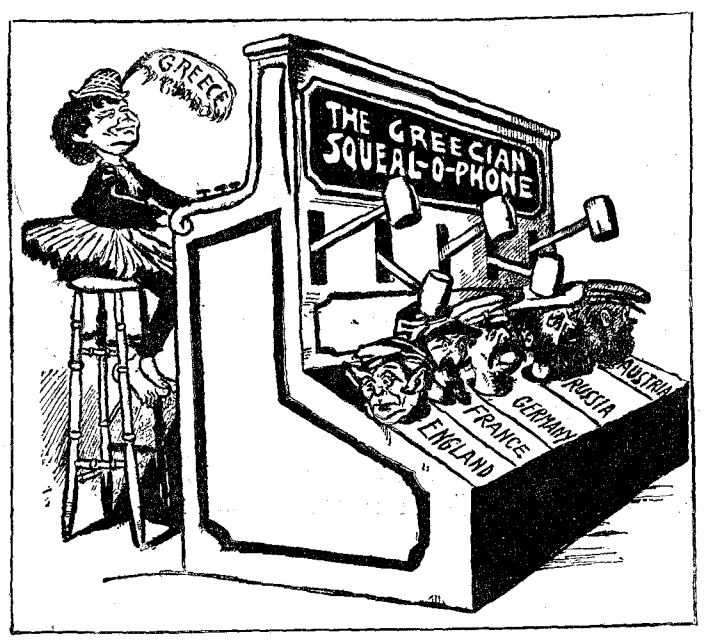
The Strategy of the Greeks.—"Whether the Greek Government or merely the National League is responsible for it, the invasion of Macedonia is uncommonly well planned. Its strategy is obvious, but it is admirable, and worthy of the shrewdest captain that ever led Greek arms to victory. Perhaps it will not be successful. The Turks outnumber the Greeks by about four to one, and have the advantages of German leadership in the field and German and Russian sympathy behind the scenes, while the Greeks stand entirely alone. Nevertheless, Greece has stood alone before this, without falling, and this movement upon Grevena, if properly followed up, may cause the Turks and their allies the worst quarter of an hour they have had since the fall of Plevna.

"Reference to the map shows the reason of this. The peninsula is divided longitudinally by the Pindus mountain range. On the eastern side the Turks have their headquarters at Elassona, and their base of supplies at Salonica, the latter being connected with Constantinople by rail. On the western side their headquarters are at Janina. But they have no base of supplies on that side of the mountains. Everything must be sent over from Salonica, by way of Elassona, or by a longer route. Now, the Pindus range is about 7,000 feet high, steep and rugged. There is only one available pass across it, that of Zygos, just above Metsovo, and that is traversable only by pedestrians and horses, not by vehicles. That is the only direct route of communication betwen Elassona and Janina.

"Now the Greeks have made a dash along the eastern side of Pindus, and have cut that line of communication between the two wings of the Turkish army. If they gain and fortify the pass it will be permanently cut, for it would take a long and arduous campaign to dislodge them from Zygos. Then the bulk of their army can advance from Arta, as it is now reported to be doing, attack and probably vanquish the Turks at Janina, and overrun Epirus at will. Edhem Pasha at Elassona will be powerless to prevent them, unless by a long detour around the Pindus range, either to north or to south. If he should march north, into Albania, he would be abandoning the Vistritza Valley to a Greek advance which might imperil Salonica itself. If he should march south, he would be invading Greece, and would have to fight every step of the way.

"There is a report that he will advance upon Larissa, and thus will either compel the Greeks to return from Macedonia to defend that place, or will actually capture it and thus bring Greece to terms. Yes. But he would thus be exposing himself to great danger. The Greeks might readily send a force from Volo either overland or by sea to the Vale of Tempe, where they already have a fortified post, and, advancing thence up the Peneus, strike him in flank or rear. The fact is, the Greeks have at every point such advantage of position as largely makes up for their numerical inferiority. The war, if war come, may not be by any means the one-sided affair the anti-Greek alliance hopes it will be."—*The Tribune, New York.*

The Seat of War in Thessaly.—"The seat of war and insurrection [is] in what was anciently called Thessaly and Epirus, but in modern days (quite often) Macedonia and Albania. Old Thessaly, which contained the mountains Pelion, Ossa, and a part of Olympus, as well as the broad plains which these mountains and the western range of Pindus enclosed, has for sixteen years been mostly a province of Greece; but a part of it is still in Turkey; and even in the Greek part there are some Turks. Its principal Greek river is the Peneus, which rises in Epirus, and empties into the gulf of Salonica, after flowing through Tempe. Its modern Greek name is Salamvrias (accent on the last syllable), but it would be better to call it by its old name, which is



THE PADEREWSKI OF THE EAST.
—*The Chronicle, St. Louis.*

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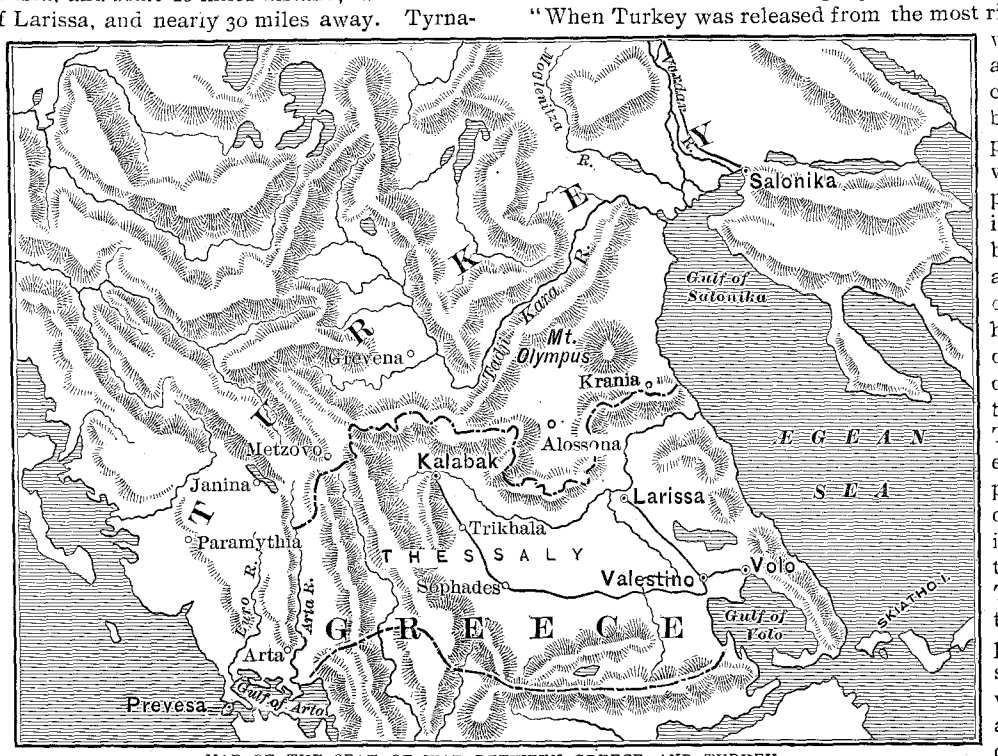
shorter and smoother. Its main branch, flowing down from Olympus, on the north, is the Xerias; this unites with the Peneus between Larissa and Tempe; and high up in the valley of the Xerias in Turkish Thessaly is Elassona, where a strong Turkish force is. Eleftherochori ('Freetown') is almost on the boundary line, due west of Larissa, and some 20 miles distant; while Elassona is N. N. W. of Larissa, and nearly 30 miles away. Tyrnavos (a Greek town), also on the border, is on the road from Larissa to Elassona, and perhaps 15 to 20 miles southeast of that Turkish post; it corresponds in position to Eleftherochori, on the Turkish side. But in this quarter the Greek positions are weak, and not easily defensible; while farther west, on the other side of high Pindus (7,665 feet above the sea) the Greek positions are strong, and those of the Turks are weak. That is, the Turkish forces are divided by Pindus, and can not well communicate with each other; while the Greeks, supported by their fleet in the Gulf of Arta, can enter Turkey from the southwest, and gain impregnable positions by moving rapidly through the difficult country.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

"It might be supposed that the pass of Tempe, which the Greeks control, would give them a great advantage in eastern Thessaly; but such does not seem to be the fact. It is strong, but more for invasion than for defense, since it can be turned by a force coming down on the other side of the Peneus, from Elassona. The railroad gives the Greeks an advantage in Thessaly; it runs from the fine port of Volo, 37 miles northwesterly, to Larissa; you then go back to Velestino, and there start for Trikala and Kalabaka—some 75 miles by rail—which is a long distance in Greece. Midway on this line from Volo to Kalabaka, is Pharsalia, near which Cæsar defeated Pompey; indeed, the whole region is marked by the marches and battles of the Romans, before the reign of Augustus. This railroad, so long as the Turks can be kept away from it, will be of much service to the Greeks in sending supplies to distant posts, or in transferring troops. The Turks have no railroad much nearer than Salonica, and none that can do them any good, unless Macedonia is invaded. On the west and south of Epirus the Greek have Missolonghi and the whole Gulf of Corinth for their base of supplies; and a railroad connects this gulf with Missolonghi. There is a good railway map of Thessaly, which the present writer bought in Volo, and which shows the distances, heights above the sea, etc., but does not show the adjoining Turkish territory; that must be studied from other maps, which are none too accurate. The country around Olympus is but little known, except to the residents; it may now become famous through warfare, as it long has been notorious for brigandage. Metsovo is a Turkish town well to the west, and not far from Janina; the latter is the largest place in that region, and is a city which the Greeks are eager to possess. Had the treaty of Berlin been carried out, Janina would long since have become a Greek city. It may even now fall into their hands, for the people are mainly Greeks, and, in the mountain country east of Janina, exclusively Greek."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

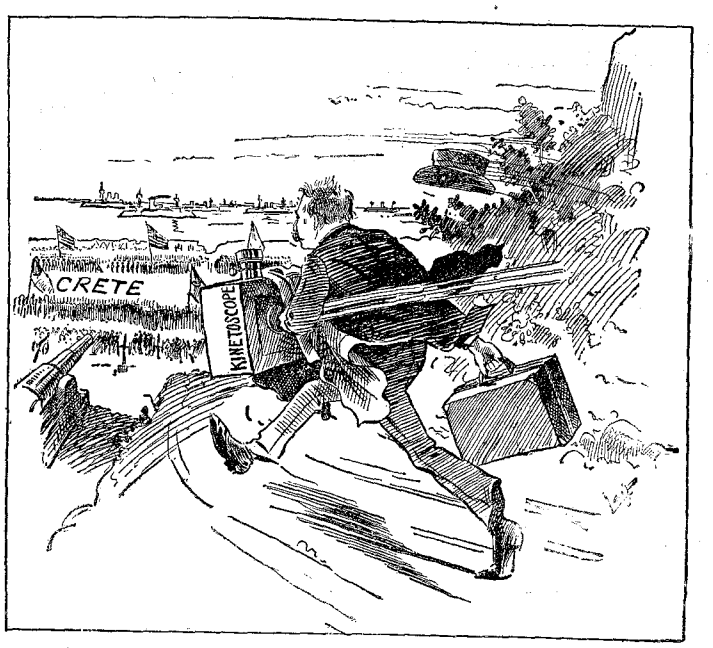
The Integrity of Turkey.—"That well-worn catch-phrase, the 'integrity of Turkey,' recurs frequently in the discussion of the Eastern crisis. It has been familiar for a score of years, and always it is employed to check any proposition for the reform of abuses. It is conceded that the Turk is a monster, and that his government of subject-peoples has been marked by frightful atrocities; but when it is urged that he should be punished for his sins and bundled out of Europe, it is at once insisted that nothing shall be done to touch the integrity of the Turkish Empire. . . .

"When Turkey was released from the most rigorous conditions which Russia exacted after the close of the war between the two powers, it was with the definite promise of reforms in administration, both in Europe and Asia. Which of those reforms has been carried out? It is notorious that none of them have been. Turkey has deliberately broken her pledges, and Europe has done nothing to compel her to keep them. The integrity of the Turkish Empire has been preserved, but at what a frightful and humiliating cost!

"This cry, moreover, of the preservation of the integrity of Turkey is entirely insincere. When it has suited the purpose of the powers, they have not scrupled to encroach on the sacred territory. In *The Fortnightly Review* for April, Sir George Baden Powell gives this instructive table of the area and population of Turkey in Europe at different periods in the present century:

	Area sq. miles.	Population.
1817	218,600	19,600,000
1857 (after Treaty of Paris)	193,600	17,400,000
1878 (after Treaty of Berlin)	120,500	9,600,000
1897 (to-day)	81,200	6,300,000
Excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austrian rule	57,000	4,700,000

"This comparison shows that Turkey has in Europe to-day only about one fourth of the area and less than one fourth of the population that she had at the beginning of the century. The rest has been appropriated by the very powers which are now declaiming about the necessity of maintaining the integrity of Turkey."—*The Journal, Boston.*



SECRET OF THE LONG DELAY.—*The News, Detroit.*

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SPEAKER REED AND HIS POWER.

THE power, theoretical and practical, possessed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives is perhaps the most striking feature of our national Government to-day. Thomas B. Reed, the present Speaker, enjoys the distinction of being the projector of changes in the rules of the House which confirm this power. Furthermore, the opposition, which dubbed him "Czar" for his innovations, paid him the compliment of adopting the essentials of his rules when they had a majority of members, and now, beginning with the special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Reed is chosen for the third time to exercise the Speaker's power. Under his direction, action of the House has been substantially confined to the passage of the Dingley tariff bill. Since that has gone to the Senate the program has been one of adjournment for three days at a time. The Populist leader, Jerry Simpson of Kansas, has taken this opportunity to criticize the "autocratic" power of the Speaker. It will be remembered that twenty-seven Representatives in the present Congress are denominated Fusionists or Populists, and the Speaker has ruled that Populists are not entitled to representation on committees as a party separate from the Democrats (122 in number).

Mr. Simpson's attack consisted, first, of the reading of a denunciation of the Speaker's program in the Washington *Times* and an extract from Senator Hoar's article in *The Forum* (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST) criticizing the one-man power in the House. Then Mr. Simpson summed up the question he had raised, by citing Rule X. of the House which reads: "*Unless specially ordered by the House, the Speaker shall appoint, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees*," etc., adding:

"In the first place the members of this House, by the election of the Speaker and the adoption of the present rules, have given to the Speaker the power to control all legislation, to veto legislation, for his refusal to appoint committees is practically a veto on all legislation, except by unanimous consent. Therefore it would have been as well if the people of this country had saved themselves the expense of electing 357 members of Congress and had delegated that power to the Speaker alone. I say that until that power is restored to the members of this House we are not a deliberate and a legislative body. Therefore I insist that the committees be appointed, and that we go on in the regular and legitimate way to pass legislation in the interest of all the people."

Mr. Reed replied as follows:

"So far as the power of the Speaker is concerned, every one who has made the subject the matter of consideration understands that his power is solely the power of the House, and the House can at any moment change the action which its representative sees fit to indulge in. The House has the power at all times, and while the rules of the House require certain committees to be appointed, there has always been allowed to the chair a reasonable amount of discretion as to the time when they should be appointed. Opportunity is always allowed to the chair to find out something about members, so that he may do the duties which are imposed upon him in the most intelligent way of which he is capable. It is not a rare case that the speaker has not appointed committees at once. . . . There are about 150 new members in the House. Under ordinary circumstances the occupant of the chair has time from the fourth day of March until the first Monday in December to obtain information in regard to his fellow members; but, under the present circumstances, there has been no opportunity. We have been called together in extraordinary session, and the question was, what was the best course for us to pursue; whether we should wait in appointing the committees until such times as would make the appointments more suitable, or whether the public service was in such a condition that that ought to be done.

"Now, the chair has had full consultation with the various members, as he has met them upon the subject, and until this morning he supposed that it was the unanimous feeling of the House that it was not necessary to appoint the committees in haste, because the public service did not require it. The chair is sorry to see that any gentleman in the House has lent himself to the suggestions which are sometimes made outside of the House with regard to the power of the occupant of the chair. It is a power that is given to him by the House for its purposes and its purposes alone—not for any selfish purposes, not for him to carry out any personal desires or designs of his own, but to carry out the wishes of the House as he understands them after a faithful and conscientious examination of the subject. If the House thinks that any occupant of the chair is not carrying out its wishes, is not acting as its representative, the remedy is in the hands of the House at any time, and the chair cheerfully welcomes any action on the part of the House whose representative he is."

People in No Humor for Monkey-Shines.—"Of course Mr. Reed has not refrained from appointing the committees for any such reason [lack of time for acquaintance], but rather because it has been thought advisable to make the tariff bill the sole business of the special session, and it might prove distracting to appoint other committees to provide other business. But the tariff bill is out of the House now and will not be back there again for two months, possibly not for three months. What is Mr. Reed going to do with his House in the mean time? Take a vacation? That he can not do, for the House can not adjourn or take a recess for a longer period than three days at any one time. To adjourn in this way while the Senate is perspiring over the tariff bill would soon begin to look farcical, and the people are in no humor for monkey-shines at this time. Everybody knows there is a serious and all-commanding question before us still unsettled. The people do not ask that the currency question be settled at this session, but they do wish to see the initiative taken, so that there may be some assurance of a settlement at the long session of Congress, before the next congressional election. . . . The House might very well occupy itself in debating the money question and the appointment of a currency commission."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago*.

The Servant Theory.—"In a certain sense this [Mr. Reed's explanation] is true enough as a matter of theory. But practically it altogether misrepresents the actual situation. Last January, for example, a large majority of the House, including all but twenty of the members of his own party, wished to take up for consideration the Nicaragua Canal bill, and presented to the Speaker a petition that three days might be assigned for the purpose. Did the Speaker then live up to the theory that 'his power is solely the power of the House, and the House can at any moment change the action which its representative sees fit to indulge in'? Did he then recognize that his power was given him, 'not for him to carry out any personal desires or designs of his own, but to carry out the wishes of the House as he understands them, after a faithful and conscientious examination of the subject'? On the contrary, when the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the House were formally expressed in writing, so that there could be no possible room for misunderstanding, he declared that it would be impossible to carry out these wishes. In other words, so far from being the mere servant and spokesman he portrayed himself yesterday, he was then, as he is now, the absolute dictator. Nor is it fair to say that 'if the House thinks that any occupant of the chair is not carrying out its wishes, is not acting as its representative, the remedy is in the hands of the House at any time.' The only remedy last January would have been the deposition of Mr. Reed, and the installment of a man who would allow the majority to have a chance to vote on the Nicaragua bill; and so in every one of the many other notorious cases where the present or another Speaker has been equally dictatorial. Mr. Reed was very 'smooth' in his remarks yesterday [April 7], but he did not deceive anybody as to the Speaker's autocratic power."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

The True Democratic Position.—"Congressman Simpson, Populist and Kansan, and therefore, of course, only worthy to be ridiculed, clings to the idea that the House of Representatives is a representative body—not an autocracy. Holding his belief Mr. Simpson is courageous enough to attack Speaker Reed, who refuses to the House power to transact any business. The tariff bill is out of the way, so far as the House is concerned. Nevertheless, the House must remain in session until the Senate has passed upon the measure, which, from present indications, is likely to be about the first of June.

"Here, then, is this body of men, salaried by the people, served with clerks, stenographers, sergeants-at-arms, pages, and messengers at public cost, remaining in session without power to do a single stroke of public business because Thomas B. Reed, Speaker by grace of the Republican majority, refuses to appoint committees, and no bill can be considered except after report from a committee. In other words, Reed is compelling the abso-

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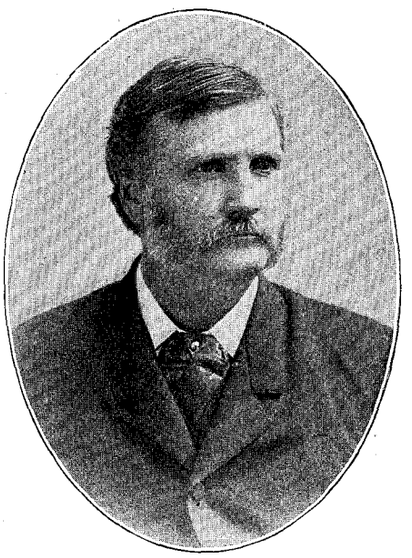
lute waste of every dollar paid for the maintenance of the House of Representatives.

"*The Journal* believes that protest against this assumption of autocratic power is wholly justified. It holds that Mr. Simpson has done well, and that his party is to be congratulated on having a champion ready to speak out for common sense against Republican and even Democratic partizanship. The position of the Democrats in the House, compelled by caucus, bears the stamp of mere partizanship, devoid of logic, patriotism, insight into the future or real statesmanship. The House of Representatives was not created to be the mere servile tool of its Speaker. In recent years great strides have been made to subordinate wholly the influence, authority, and rights of the individual members to the growing power of the Speaker. Until this year every step in this onward march of autocracy in the House has been fought by the Democratic members. To abandon this opposition now is to abandon the real principles of Democracy.

"*The Journal* can agree with Mr. Bailey, the leader of the Democratic minority, that Republican legislation is apt to be bad legislation, without agreeing with him that the Democratic minority ought therefore to approve any act of the Speaker which makes Republican legislation impossible. Such an act makes it equally impossible for Democrats or Populists to offer commendable measures and force the Republicans to record upon them. But more than that—every precedent, every assumption of power which is likely to increase the autocratic authority of the Speaker, should be fought by real Democrats—whatever their party name—for the growing domination of the Speaker over legislative methods is a negative of representative government and therefore a denial of democracy."—*The Journal* (*Bryan Dem.*), *New York.*



BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, OF OHIO,
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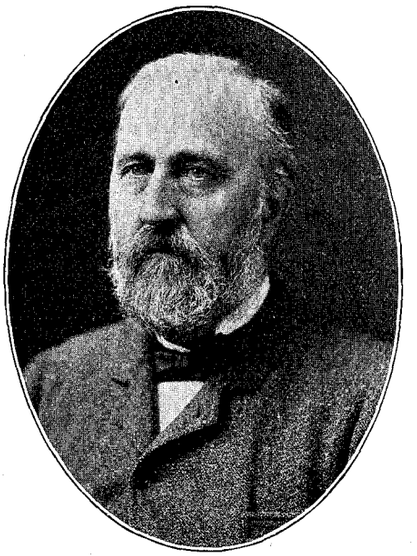

ALFRED E. BUCK, OF GEORGIA,
Minister to Japan.

McKINLEY APPOINTEES.

Compliments for Reed.—"Speaker Thomas B. Reed holds a remarkable position to-day in the councils of his party and in the law-making forces of this country. His power over the lower House is almost autocratic; but it is an autocracy that becomes him well, and does not grate against his colleagues with an unbecoming harshness. He is much more than the Speaker; he is Speaker Thomas B. Reed. He unites the dignity and authority of his office with his own dignified and authoritative personality; and in both capacities carries the respect and obedience of Congress and the nation. Under his hands the Speakership has assumed an importance second only to that of the President. As chairman of the committee on rules he virtually decides what bills shall be brought to the attention of Congress; and no measure can therefore become a law without his approval. During the past few weeks he has been more instrumental in warding off bad legislation than the Executive himself; and the nation owes him a debt of gratitude that the deficit is no larger than it is."—*The Palladium* (*Rep.*), *New Haven, Conn.*

"He has no power to exercise except that which has been given him by the majority. That power, he has reason to believe, is not seriously objected to by any considerable number, even among the members of the opposition. Leaders of the House of all parties recognize the necessity of the new rules for the transaction of business. This was shown by the manner with which Mr. Simpson's attack was received. It found no support from any man of weight and influence on either side of the House, while on the other hand the defense of the Speaker was greeted with general applause. The sentiment of the country is the same as that of Congress. The people desire that public business shall be promptly transacted, and by enforcing the rules which enable the House of Representatives to fulfil this desire Mr. Reed has made himself the most popular Speaker since the days of James G. Blaine."—*The Call* (*Ind.*), *San Francisco.*

"There are times when despotic leadership is most unwelcome and dangerous, but the absence of party cohesion in the present political conditions calls for a master, and Speaker Reed fills the bill."—*The Times* (*Ind. Dem.*) *Philadelphia.*

SCHOOL HISTORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

TO solve the vexing question of the history of the Civil War as it ought to be taught in the public schools, the Chicago *Times-Herald* has suggested the selection of a representative commission. THE LITERARY DIGEST has already quoted the New York *Sun's* criticisms of the text-books on history prepared by Southern writers for the Southern schools. The defense of these books and the organized movement among Confederate veterans to substitute them for text-books by Northern writers, has also appeared in these columns. [See THE LITERARY DIGEST, issues of February 6, February 20]. A counter movement on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic (the Union veterans' organization) has come to public attention through reports of the work of J. B. McMaster, professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania. He recently submitted manuscript of a history covering the Civil-War period to a committee of the G.A.R. for approval, the committee having concluded from investigation that the histories now in use in the public schools are to be condemned for exaggerations in favor of Confederate leaders. To improve the state of things the suggestion of a competent commission is made:

"Without entering complaint against any particular school history, *The Times-Herald* is well aware that there are defects in most of the histories published since the war, and that some of them are seriously defective. There should be a remedy and it should be applied universally—should reach every public school in the United States. That remedy can not be supplied by Northern doctors alone. Nor can the medical genius of the South supply it. But a combination of Northern and Southern doctors can bring about the desired result. Both are alike interested in having a school history that will be beneficial in the upbuilding of American character, in glorifying the great country which now is as dear to the people of the South as it is to those of the North.

"This is the suggestion: Abandon present projects to prepare a history by Northern soldier organizations, and proceed without delay to bring together representative soldiers, educators, and statesmen of both North and South in conference on the subject. Such a body can be trusted to select a commission of men in all ways competent to prepare a history that would be acceptable to all classes, in all parts of the country—a history in which the exact truth is told about the great battles and the part taken by both armies. Tell the exact truth about the two armies, what they did and about their leaders. That is what is wanted. Such a commission, made up of educators, writers, and statesmen taken from the ranks of the two old armies, would do just

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the work wanted. The matter should be given early consideration."

An Excellent Suggestion.—"The injury sometimes done by school histories in perpetuating national or sectional prejudices can not be overestimated. We well know the part school histories have played in keeping alive the American hatred of England. But it is infinitely more important that the North and South should be thoroughly reconciled than that England and the United States should be. The North and South must live together under the same Government, the same flag, and forever cherish the idea that the Republic is one and indivisible. The future is of more consequence than the past. The past is dead, the future liveth. We must build for the coming day and the breaches must be hermetically sealed in the foundations of the national unity.

"Is it impossible, then, to prepare a history which shall tell the facts without arousing the passion of the Southern youth by branding General Lee and Stonewall Jackson as traitors? Can not a history be written which shall do justice to the valor, the sincerity of both the combatants, which shall recognize the conflict as one of opposing civilizations, without harshly imputing blame to individuals who are the mere creatures of their environments, almost atoms in the great movements of the world's progress? Let such a history, above all, be written with the living future in mind, and leave the youth to form his prejudices, if he will, from the completer works which he may turn to in his maturer years. Make the first impressions historically broad and calm, so that the youth of South and North may ever after regard each other as brothers of one country, one flag."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Encouraging Signs.—"It is an encouraging sign of the times that the most prominent of Western newspapers, perhaps, proposes that there shall be a conference of representative soldiers, educators, and statesmen of North and South, to select a commission strong in the confidence of both sections, which shall superintend the preparation of a history which shall tell the truth and be satisfying to the people of both the South and North. It is even more encouraging that the Springfield *Republican*, perhaps the truest organ of New England opinion, approves the proposition, and declares that some effort should be made to settle the dispute as to school histories in a manner satisfactory to the whole nation.

"It is to be expected that at some time the whole truth of our war and it causes will be dispassionately told. Is it too much to hope that that time is already here, or at least is near? Is there not a man among our seventy millions otherwise qualified to write a school history who can look upon the events of the two decades from 1850 to 1870 as all men will look upon them fifty years from now?"—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

Concert of Opinion Obtainable.—"The Northern youth is still taught to regard Jefferson Davis as an arch traitor and Robert Lee as a rebel, while in the South Lincoln is represented as an oppressor, Grant as a butcher, and Sherman as an incendiary. All of which views may or may not be correct, but at least here is a difference of opinion on the matter between the North and the South. It seems that it would be quite possible to arrive at a concert of opinion as to the general view to be taken of the events of the great conflict and to agree upon the interpretation to be placed upon particular circumstance."—*The Post, Charleston, S. C.*

The South has Nothing to Lose.—"The South has nothing to lose by such an arrangement. It is the South's position that she is willing to have the facts set down precisely as they are, for the information of posterity. A conference of the kind suggested would enable the South to present the essential facts of her case before a large and intelligent board of arbitration in which she was equally represented. The late 'opposition' would make a similar presentation, and from the mass of evidence submitted might be selected the essential facts—the true history—for preservation and the education of the youth of the land."—*The News, Savannah, Ga.*

Making History.—"It is necessary, it appears, that the South be represented as having been in the wrong, else the success of the victors may seem to lack completeness. It is not enough to have conquered by virtue of larger population, vastly greater resources, and possession of the Federal army and navy. It is not enough that the Union is restored, that the South accepts its restoration as an irrevocable fact, and that it contributes bountifully to the $140,000,000 of pensions enjoyed by the Union veterans and their relatives. Something more is desired. It is asked and insisted upon by the committee of the Grand Army that the history of the conflict be so rewritten as to create a moral basis for results so satisfactory. The fact that the South made the Union and defined its nature, and that many eminent New Englanders, before and since the Civil War, have asserted the right of secession, must be ignored, in the committee's opinion, so that the rising generation may see in the result of the Civil War the victory of right over wrong. A stigma, in short, is to be put upon the supporters of the lost cause, and if history does not sanction it—so much the worse for history—it must be rewritten."—*The Sun, Baltimore, Md.*

A True Account is Necessary.—"The school histories, above all others, should be fair and impartial, state facts as they are, but the approval of a school history by the G. A. R. is no guaranty that the history is all this. A history written to suit the G. A. R. is just as apt to be biased and unfair as one written to suit ex-Confederate army posts. History can not be written to order nor made to conform to plans and specifications; when it is so written it becomes an *ex-parte* brief, and nothing else. Unquestionably Professor McMaster is qualified to write a school history of the United States, but not one whit more so than Edward Eggleston or John Fiske, both of whom have written school histories.

"This G. A. R. school history will be awaited with interest. It may prove to be the very best of all and it may not. Important as it is to give the occurences of the Civil War accurately and impartially, it is even more important to give a true and impartial account of the occurrences that led up to it, of the opposing theories of government that had been held from the foundation of the Government up to the time of the Civil War. A true account of the causes of the war is in every respect as absolutely necessary in a school history, or any other, as a true account of the war and its results."—*The Herald, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Unpatriotic School Histories.—"The Grand Army officials appointed a committee recently at St. Paul, Minn., to examine the school histories of the United States. The chairman of the committee, in writing to Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, makes use the following remarkable language:

"'After careful examination and the exchange of views by members of the committee, it was the unanimous opinion that no history in use as a text-book gives such an account of the war period as entitles it to the commendation of the committee; that no one of them makes any use of the important period in our history and of its great events to teach lessons of patriotism; that there is in all of them a general tendency to exaggerate the soldierly qualities of the Confederates and to belittle the valor of those who fought upon the other side.'

"Some time since *The Item*, in the Book World column, called attention to this same fact. There is something radically wrong in this matter, and an immediate remedy should be applied. A history of the war, based upon facts, compiled from the reports on file in the Secretary of the War, at Washington, should be ordered by the United States Government. A condensation of this history for the use of public schools should be ordered by act of Congress. This act should be made penal; fining and imprisoning publishers who issue works for schools calculated to wrongly impress the minds of the growing generation regarding the Rebellion.

"While no effort should be made to underrate the bravery of the men who fought against the Union, there should be a determination on the part of the Government to prohibit reflection upon the soldiers who sacrificed their homes, their families, and their lives to keep the Union one and inseparable.

"Treason must not be made respectable.

"More than a quarter of a century has passed since the close of the rebellion, and it is unwise and unpatriotic to fan the blazes of sectionalism by exaggerated accounts of the prowess of the men who, after their defeat, were pardoned for their offenses by the action of a most magnanimous and forgiving Government."—*The Item, Philadelphia.*

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TAXATION; RETRENCHMENT OR RUIN?

THREE interesting views of the ever-present problem of taxation appear in current issues of the periodicals. The London *Spectator* wonders why the United States, to a degree even more marked than other nations of free people, seems to enjoy high taxes. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, points to our national extravagance and warns us that there must be retrenchment or ruin. David A. Wells, writer on economics and ex-special commissioner of internal revenue, accepts the situation as calling for about $500,000,000 of national income a year, of which he thinks three fifths can be secured largely from internal taxes that would not be burdensome.

The Spectator says:

"We wish some considerable economist who is also a statesman —Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would do—would explain to the world in a convincing way the cause of the extraordinary change which has come over the free peoples in the matter of public thrift. Men still living can remember well when in France every half-million of state expenditure was watched with grudging jealousy, when Joseph Hume was an object of dread to every department of the British Government, and when every American boasted that under the Federal system a citizen was almost untaxed, that pensions were unknown and impossible, and that the idea of a national debt was as much hated as that of a standing army. The orator in any one of those three states who dilated on taxation, or 'bloated budgets,' or the 'waste of the people's money,' was sure of a favorable hearing, and if he insinuated or said that some particular class was pillaging the taxpayer for its own benefit, he was, for the moment at least, the idol of the common folk. The desire for thrift was, in fact, so strong that it excited temper, and the populace were as irritably unreasonable as a wife overpressed by her household economies when she hears that her husband has been committing some extravagance. The 'ignorant impatience of taxation' became a commonplace not only with statesmen, but historians. So completely has that mood disappeared that it has become nearly unintelligible. . . . The true 'people' in England, tho free from protectionist fallacies, no longer desire to keep their money fructifying in their pockets; while in France and America they read and accept proposal after proposal for more indirect taxes, which they know make things dearer to them, with a dull hope that somehow they will have more money to pay the taxes with, or that in some way not apparent the foreigner will have to pay the bill. The fact that at all events they have to pay it first in increased prices does not seem to fret them at all."

Much of the change is considered attributable to increased wealth, the savings of the community. The disappearance of hostility to the Government as government has produced a spirit of nationalization, a trust in the Government for everything, with corresponding willingness to spend for it. For contrast, note the opposition to the German Emperor's proposals for expenditure. Then, too, an enlargement of scale in the popular judgment is to be taken into account, and, further than that, *The Spectator* is of the opinion that the sense of the irresistibleness of the popular will is a contributing cause. "How far is this new spirit likely to go?" asks *The Spectator*.

"We are not at all sure. Most economists will say, we think, that governments are reaching the end of their tether, that in protectionist countries, especially high taxes and high prices will together wear out popular patience, and that the note of the first half of the twentieth century will be embittered fiscal discussion. It may be so, but we are not so sure. Taxation will be thrown, we feel confident, more and more on the well-to-do, because sound economy, the new doubt among the rich whether riches have any moral basis, and the new desire for social equality are all pulling in that direction together; but that datum being granted, the desire for expenditure may go a long way. We do not quite know any of us what proportion of our earnings we should pay away before we ceased to earn, and we do know that when taxation is imposed by irresistible force the only check which seems sufficient is the ceasing of the taxes to draw. That result happened in Rome during the decay of the Empire, and in France under Louis XVI., and, we believe, in Lombardo-Venetia in the last years of the Austrian despotism; but the free countries are a long way off that point yet. Protection complicates the question, because the protected do not see at first that they are also despoiled, and so does the fact that the taxation of John does not exasperate Tom past bearing, and that consequently very heavy death duties indeed will never create a revolution.

"It would not greatly surprise us to know that England, France, and the Union were in 1950 paying double their present taxes, and were still able to bear the burden without thinking of civil war. There must of course be a limit, but of what it is we must profess ourselves ignorant, with this one great reserve. The masses may wake up to the idea that they would like the national money to stay in the national pocket, instead of passing into the national treasuries—Peel's idea—in which case expenditure will first be roughly stopped, and then very roughly reduced. That last must be a slow process, you say. H'm! Functionaries have very little power of resisting dismissal, soldiers have never been known to resist permission to go home, and it is possible that we all exaggerate the regard of the nations for their bondholders. Very decent people, when threatened with bankruptcy, have compounded with their creditors. That, however, is speculation; what is certain is that the American Government is going to tax its people almost as badly as the English were taxed when Sydney Smith wrote of taxation with a pen dipped in oil of vitriol, and that, so far as outsiders can see, no one among the American majority particularly minds. Let us go on, they say, increasing the pension list. Perhaps we may get pensions."

Ex-Secretary Morton, from the vantage-ground of closer observation of the workings of our own Government, declares that there must be a return to the ancient faith "that the sole business of the Government is to protect life, liberty, and property." He lays the blame for popular discontent in great extent upon the increased fixed charges of American citizenship; "not a few of those public debts for which we now suffer terrible taxes were conceived and suggested by promoters and speculators for their own profit," under the plea of the "general welfare." In Federal Government, pensions, the "public-building mania," appropriations for "sunday civil expenses," river and harbor appropriations, aid to "expositions"—these are some of the unwarrantable government extravagances of the day, according to Mr. Morton's analysis. He says (*Forum*, April):

"The tendency to depend upon Government for favors—from the distribution of prize-package gratuities in the form of printed books and cent-a-packet garden seeds to the disbursement of millions of dollars upon harbors and rivers, the waters of which are never shadowed by a sail nor vexed by a paddle-wheel—has been growing enormously in recent years. The annexed table has been specially prepared to show how in sixty years the cost of administering the Federal Government has been so augmented that in 1890, with a population of more than sixty-two millions, it was $4.75 *per capita;* whereas in 1840, with a population of less than eighteen millions, the *per capita* expense was only $1.41.

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(This table deals exclusively with single years, not with averages.)

Year.	Population on June 1.	Net ordinary expenditures in fiscal year.	Amount *per capita.*	Gross expenditures in fiscal year.	Amount *per capita.*
1840.....	17,069,453	$24,139,920	$1.41	$28,226,534	$1.65
1850.....	23,191,876	40,948,383	1.77	44,604,718	1.92
1860.....	31,443,321	63,200,876	2.01	77,055,126	2.45
1870.....	38,558,371	309,653,561	8.03	702,907,843	18.23
1880.....	50,155,783	267,642,958	5.34	700,233,238	13.96
1890.....	62,622,250	297,736,487*	4.75*	630,247,078	10.06

*If premiums were included, as was done in 1870 and 1880, the net expenditures would be $318,040,711, and the amount *per capita* $5.08.

"In the face of these figures, can any intelligent citizen fail to observe that, in proportion to cost, there can hardly be found a local government which makes so small a return to the citizen as that made by the Federal Government? Sound economists hold that, under ordinary conditions, the cost of administration should decline *per capita* as population increases. And no authority will contend that with a population of sixty-two millions the cost *per capita* should aggregate three times as much as it was in

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1840, when the census showed less than eighteen millions of people. . ."

From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1896 (a period of six years) the net ordinary expenditures, not including interest, were $1,977,379,887. At this rate of increase the net ordinary expenditures of the decade ending June 30, 1900, would aggregate $3,295,633,145—nearly as much as for the twenty years ending June 30, 1890!

"From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1896, the interest on the public debt amounted to $182,394,108, making a total of $2,159,773,995.

"During this period the total disbursements for pensions were $840,363,077, or 42.50 per cent. of the net ordinary expenditures, not including interest.

"Why should there be billions appropriated now, when 500 millions to 800 millions would be sufficient for legitimate governmental disbursements? Does the appropriation of nearly 1,100 millions by the Fifty-fourth Congress afford citizens more security for life, liberty, and property."

We quote also from Mr. Morton's denunciation of the system of extravagant disbursements by means of the omnibus bill termed an appropriation for sundry civil expenses:

"Under this masquerading legislation the Congress of the United States has deftly despoiled the national Treasury during the last twenty years of $510,988,245; and during the period from 1878 to 1887 this omnibus hauled out of the public Treasury more than $226,000,000. And all that almost incomprehensible and bewildering number of dollars had first been collected from the people. This Government, like all others, is penniless and a pauper, except for the power to tax its citizens. It was born without money. It can create no money. It handles only tax-raised money. And it has no constitutional or other right to levy taxes, except for the purpose of getting money into its Treasury with which to pay the public debt, to provide for the common defense, and to promote the general welfare. All other taxes, some of them falsely called 'protective,' ought to be speedily and utterly abolished. The gigantic sums smuggled out of the Treasury, disguised as necessary for sundry civil expenses, are increasing from year to year. This is shown by the fact that during the years from 1888 to 1897 there was taken by this method $284,602,604. This startling sum is an increase of more than fifty-eight millions of dollars over the amount appropriated by the same system of false pretense in legislation in the preceding decade. Thus ten years developed an increase of 25 per cent. in appropriations for 'sundry civil expenses.' As a further comparison, the appropriations by Congress under this heading for the fiscal years 1878, 1879, and 1880, amounted to $61,772,715; while for the fiscal years of 1895, 1896, and 1897, the amount was $90,764,590—an increase of more than 47 per cent."

Mr. Wells's article is an exhaustive treatise on the sources of taxation (*Popular Science Monthly*, April). He finds that the Federal Government is now and has been for some time past in default of sufficient revenue to defray its current expenditures. For the fiscal year 1890, with an average rate of taxation of $4.74 *per capita* its revenues were $105,344,000 in excess of expenditures In 1895 with an increase in population over 1890 of about 8,000,000 and an average *per capita* rate of taxation of $6.21, the receipts of national revenue fell short of defraying national expenditures to the extent of $42,805,000."

Mr. Wells states his conclusions regarding the best way of raising Federal revenue to the point of meeting expenditures as follows:

"The revenues of the Government from all sources—exclusive of the postal service, in which the receipts and expenditures closely balance—for the fiscal year 1896 were $326,976,200, of which $146,762,864 accrued from internal-revenue taxes, and $160,021,751 from customs.

"Contingent on the modifications of the internal-revenue system above proposed, the annual receipts from this department, considered in reference to the special sources pertaining to it, would, without much doubt, be approximately as follows:

"*From distilled spirits*, provided there is no exemption of any part of its product from taxation for any purpose, $100,000,000; a result more likely to be attained if the present ratio of tax, $1.10 per proof gallon, be reduced to its former rate of ninety cents.

"*From fermented liquors*, with an increased tax to the extent of $1 per barrel, $60,000,000.

"*From tobacco*, on the assumption that political and popular sentiment will not permit any increase of rates, $35,000,000; altho, if a fiscal policy in furtherance of the best interests of the Government were alone considered, the annual accruing revenue from this source would be at least double.

"*From petroleum* and its derivatives, $24,000,000.

"*From stamps*, $30,000,000, which can be readily increased to $50,000,000.

"*From tea and coffee*, under a twenty-per-cent. duty, $20,000,000; under a duty of forty per cent., $40,000,000.

"*From sugar*, such a rate of duty on its import as will insure an annual revenue of at least $50,000,000.

"*Total*, $319,000,000, leaving a deficit, on an estimated annual expenditure of $500,000,000, of $189,000,000. To meet this requirement, the entire revenue from customs, other than from the imports of sugar (already considered), and incidental revenues to the extent of $15,000,000, are available.

"Doubtless, to many the proposal to increase the existing number of special sources of national revenue, with modifications of existing rates, will seem inexpedient and unnecessary; but, with a constant tendency to increase national expenditures, it is only a question of time when such changes will have to be made; and the future record of the new Administration and the new Congress, for good or for ill, will be largely determined by the manner they answer this question: Shall money be saved by new economies or provided by new and increased taxes? And if the latter policy is favored, its advocates will do well to remember that any taxes that tend to obstruct the export of the surplus products of the country will not long be tolerated."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GRANT'S greatest monument is not in Riverside Park.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

JONES, who didn't elect Bryan, and Chauncey Black, who helped, have united in a proclamation which fixes the free-silver fallacy upon Thomas Jefferson. How these political dead ducks do like to commune with the great spirits of the past!—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

REFLECTIONS OF THE DISAPPOINTED.

Well, the office wasn't worth much, anyhow!

The vessel I intended to sail on might have been wrecked in midocean.

There is considerable sickness where some of these foreign missions are located. I think I made a narrow escape.

I never did believe in handling government moneys; you might show up short and get into trouble.

The office was too small for me. My talents demand a wider field. I can afford to wait. I will make money by it.

This is the worst government I ever knew for not recognizing people. Take Cuba, for instance. But I'll know how to vote next time!

—*The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY (on his vacation): "A little more speed, please; that office-seeker is gaining on us." —*The Record, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A PREDECESSOR OF DUMAS.

WHO was the inventor of D'Artagnan, Porthos, Aramis, and all the rest? That would be considered an easy question by the lover of Dumas, yet he would be pretty sure to answer it incorrectly, for the great French romancer borrowed all these characters from an earlier writer among his own countrymen, namely, from the novelist Sandras, who wrote "The Memoirs of D'Artagnan" in 1715. The recent reprinting of this forgotten work prompts an article on Sandras by M. André Le Breton, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (February 15), under the title "A Forgotten Romancer." M. Le Breton shows us conclusively that while Sandras was of no particular value as a writer, he was yet the pioneer and predecessor of many of France's most noted literary men, and even if this were not so, his relationship to Dumas certainly makes him an interesting figure. M. Le Breton criticizes the modern reprint of Sandras's work, which has been brought out in up-to-date form with chapter headings recalling those of the "new journalism." He says:

"The editor of the memoirs seems to have been inspired by Dumas, and D'Artagnan appears to be continually trying to resemble his copy. But that ought not to surprise us. That is the way with the eighteenth-century translators who strove to show us how well Homer and Virgil imitated Racine.

"If the old work had no other merits than to show the sources of the most popular of our romances or to disclose unpublished details of the adventures of D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, there would have been no use in reprinting it or even in noticing it at all. People are not very numerous, I imagine, who are bothered by the question of the sources of Dumas, and doubtless quite enough has been said about those 'Three Musketeers'—who, by the by, were four. The interest lies in another direction, and where one would least expect to find it. We are not accustomed to value memoirs unless they are authentic. The principal reason, however, why we should value those of D'Artagnan is because they are not his at all, but those of the romancer Sandras. They constitute a romance, but a romance published fifteen years before 'Gil Blas,' thirty-one years before the 'Life of Marian and Manon Lescaut,' and a romance that is characteristic of an epoch very important of its kind; thus it may be seen how they constitute an historical document, and from what point of view they ought to be read."

Of the condition of romance-writing in general at the time when this book was written, M. Le Breton gives the following sketch:

"The romancers of the end of the seventeenth century were but poor writers. Since the representation of the 'Précieuses Ridicules' the romance had been in bad odor on Parnassus, and none of the great classicists had been willing to essay it. We are free to regret this, and to dream of an analytical novel by the author of 'Bérénice,' of a novel of manners such as the author of 'Caractères' would have written. Vain chimera! They did not suspect, these lovers of truth, that the kind of writing dear to Cathos and Madelon would one day be able—and be able better than any other kind—to lend itself to the expression of truth; and they turned from it in disdain. The scribblers, in revenge, fought over the beautiful victim, and we know not which to wonder at most—the obscurity or the number of those that got their living by romance-writing. . . .

"It is to these exigencies and this curiosity that a whole generation of romancers, to whom Sandras belonged, was forced to make response. It was to satisfy them that history was asked to assume the form of romance. I believe that romance ought also to have come nearer to history, but alas! with the *confrères* of Sandras it did not come very near. To be sure, they pretend to be only the biographers of illustrious men, and to present us only with collections of documents or of authentic tales. . . . No romance appeared without a preface, and there was no preface in which the author did not affirm, with almost excessive insistence, that he had invented nothing. . . .

"But there was, nevertheless, a romance-writer of this school who was not without spirit and style; . . . it was Sandras. He was a master in the art of literary deceit. He frequently gives himself out to be the biographer of celebrated persons who are more or less known; but more ordinarily he pretends to be merely their publisher. With regard to D'Artagnan he has confined himself, he says, to collecting 'a quantity of fragments found among his papers after his death' and to adding 'some connecting links.'"

We have not space here to recount what M. Le Breton says of all these pretended "biographies" and "memoirs" of Sandras; suffice it to note that, altho almost forgotten himself, his influence on succeeding generations of writers was most important. Few of those who have followed the adventures of Dumas's heroes with eagerness know that he borrowed his characters from an earlier writer, but the fact is nevertheless quite patent. M. Le Breton concludes with this brief paragraph by way of a moral:

"The example of Sandras confirms a principle that criticism owes to M. Brunetière. In the history of style, the most beautiful works are not always the most important. Of the works called romances there is but one between 1678 and 1715 that was by a man of genius—'Télémaqua.' Now, far from aiding the progress of romance-writing, 'Télémaqua,' which is at once a treatise on morals and a prose poem—rather succeeded in delaying it. A poor devil of a penny-a-liner whom we scarcely remember gave it an impulse in the right direction. But to prove that Le Sage, Marivaux, and Prévost owe much to Sandras is not to attack their reputations, it is to give their admirers new reasons to love them. From materials that he merely began to put together . . . they have created works of art and a new form of art. His historic heroes have only one gasp of life: little Manon, who never existed, will live forever."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S GREATEST LIVING MAN OF LETTERS.

THIS superlative praise is awarded to the novelist, Gottfried Keller, by John G. Robertson, in a review of current German literature, in the current number of *Cosmopolis*. In the course of this review Mr. Robertson refers to Kühnemann's new "Life of Herder," and speaks of Herder as being, even more than Lessing, the basis of German literature of the classical period. "It is he," we are told, "and not Chateaubriand, who must be regarded as the gatekeeper of the nineteenth century." Mr. Robertson also, in speaking of recent histories of German literature, declares that "the most notable contribution" in this direction during the last year is that by Kuno Francke, of Harvard, on "Social Forces in German Literature."

The interest of the article chiefly centers, however, on what the writer, reviewing Professor Baechtold's "Life of Gottfried Keller," has to say of the latter. We quote his words:

"He is, it is true, one of those essentially indigenous writers who bear the stamp of their nationality too deeply imprinted upon their forehead to hope for a great international fame; but to a literary taste, in the true sense cosmopolitan, this should be a recommendation rather than the reverse. However this may be, Keller may fairly be claimed as the greatest man of letters who has written in the German tongue in the second half of our century. . . . There are three masters of the German *Novelle* who stand out above all others: Storm, Heyse, and Keller. Remembering the *Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten*, some readers may be surprised that I do not add Auerbach, probably better known to English readers than any I have mentioned. But Auerbach's village stories belong, strictly speaking, to a different category, to that of the 'peasant novel,' which not merely in Germany but in the entire north of Europe embraces such a rich and interesting literature. . . . Keller is the greatest painter, the greatest colorist in modern German literature. To find anything comparable to the glow and delicacy of coloring in the finest of his Swiss novels one must turn to the paintings of Keller's great countryman, Arnold Böcklin. . . . With due respect for M. Puvis de

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Chavannes and young literary France, it is not they, but Keller and Böcklin, who form the true bulwarks of the romantic spirit in Europe in the latter half of our century. . . . One has but to read 'Romeo und Julia auf dem Dorfe' to recognize that here is one of the purest diamonds in the literature of our time."

FAILURE OF GRAND OPERA IN AMERICA.

THE failure of Mapleson's company, and the liquidation just announced of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, leads *The Musical Courier* (New York) to indulge in three columns of energetic comment on the high-salary system

LILLI LEHMANN.

which, it thinks, is responsible for the artistic as well as commercial failure that has marked the course of grand opera in America. It says:

"Grand opera in America has always gone to pieces, and had to go to pieces, because the managers paid the foreign artists such high salaries and so far out of proportion to the salaries paid to them in Europe that these artists themselves never could trust the ventures. Their own native instinct told them that our grand-opera system was nothing but a very contemptible gambling process. If one or two artists during the season made a special hit, the manager could by hook or by crook avoid a collapse, but then it would come the following season. Never under the system of American opera management has there been one *bona-fide* financial success of management, and if a spasmodic success was made, it was immediately alternated with failure, always because this system is criminally wrong.

"The two Reszkes, Calvé, and Melba received this season about $500,000. Now, when four people from Europe who would receive about $50,000 for the same work in Europe can come here and enforce contracts of such enormous sums the opera scheme is bankrupt before it begins; before Mr. Mancinelli (who gets five times as much here as in Europe) raises his baton at the initial performance at the Metropolitan Opera House the management is bankrupt with the contracts of the Reszkes, the Calvés, and Melbas in its safe. . . . No manager, no company, no management, no impresario, no nobody, no anybody can avoid failure under this system. It is not only equivalent to commercial and financial ruin, but it is artistic ruin, and morally degrading, for it lifts the individual rôle in the artistic production out of its coordinate position, and makes of the interpreter an extraneous hero known as the 'star.'

"It isn't in touch with the composer's intentions nor with the rules of art, for it creates a false impression by elevating the reproductive artist above the rôle instead of opening to him his duty of interpretation. The composer is degraded; the *mise-en-scène* is neglected; the ballet becomes a farce; the chorus a conglomeration of polyglot; the orchestra is relegated to secondary position, and the *ensemble* is entirely lost sight of."

Writing on the same subject in *The Chap Book*, Reginald De Koven says:

"It is only within the last three or four years and since the reopening of the Metropolitan after its destruction by fire, that a regular season of grand opera has ever shown a profit at the close, and this has been largely due to the altogether extraordinary company of artists which Messrs. Abbey and Grau were enabled to gather together, and which during the past few years has given opera in New York and elsewhere as perhaps it never has been given before in this or any other country. On beginning their present tenancy of the Metropolitan Opera House, Messrs. Abbey and Grau started out with the avowed intention of breaking up that operatic bane and pestilence, the single-star system. This they certainly did, and most effectually, by giving to their audiences, not one star in a cast, but a cast composed of stars. But in so doing they would seem at the present time to have reformed one evil only to create another, which is likely to have even more serious and pernicious results. Having pampered the American public for several years past with operatic casts such as rarely, if ever, had been seen before, and having thus rendered them both hypercritical and exacting, the management now sees this same public turn and rend it when it falls off in the slightest degree from its own dangerously high standard."

Mr. De Koven speaks of the stagnation in the production of new operas, and throws upon Wagner the responsibility for it:

"Stagnation certainly now exists; the reaction, in my judgment, is bound to come in the direction of simpler forms and more lucid and less involved expression of idea, and a return to purer, simpler melody. It would not surprise me to see the clarity of Mozart, rather than the turgidity of Wagner, the fetish of the coming generation of operatic composers. But the fact remains, and it can hardly be gainsaid, however you choose to put it, that, for the time being at least, Wagner—in spite of the colossal work that he accomplished, and the many and needed reforms which he worked—has killed modern opera, and what the future of it may be is indeed a difficult problem to solve. . . .

"One fact is certain, and that is, that grand opera, particularly given in the perfect way we now require it should be, always has been, and always will be, a luxury. Somebody must pay for it besides the regular public, and when we make up our minds to this fact, and provide for this inevitable condition of affairs, we shall not need to worry so much as to the why and the wherefore of the financial outcome of a season."

E. Irenæus Stevenson seems to have reached the same conclusion that De Koven has reached in regard to the probability that simpler forms of opera will supersede the Wagner operas, in this country at least. He writes (*Harper's Weekly*) on "Mr. Damrosch's Wagner Season" in this city, which, he says, "should hold a highly honorable place in the long history of the local Wagnerian movement." He speaks highly of Mr. Damrosch's troupe as an exceptionally strong one, and especially highly of Mme. Lilli Lehmann, who, he says, has long been to New York opera-goers an ideal artist, and whose name "is going proudly into lyric history if goes the name of any of her stage contemporaries." On the subject of the future Mr. Stevenson (as already noted) speaks in the following vein:

"Nowadays the Wagnerian manager who dare rely on New York's Wagnerites to support him in the expenses of a special Wagnerian season should be warned in time, and consider attentively the fact that the high tide of public favor toward Wagner, the favor of fashionable and dilettante Wagnerism, and the favor of the newer generation of opera-goers, is not concentrated on the Baireuth music-dramas, even on the operas, as aforetime. The musical pendulum swings away slowly but unmistakably. Whither we are going, whither the musical world that has come to know Wagner so thoroughly may be tending, who shall say? Toward simpler, yet not less noble, not less imposing, but more lyrical phases of art to come in dramatic opera?—not forgetting the best of the past and pre-Wagnerian ones? Perhaps; and it is at least obvious that the old Wagnerian public of New York has a lessened allegiance for its master, and that it has been won from his sincere and fervent support."

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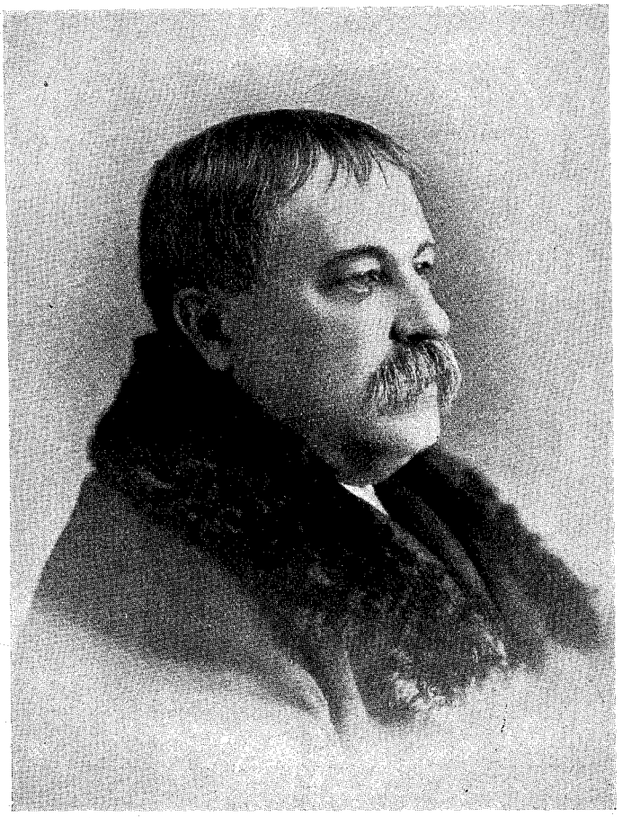
LITERARY CONFESSIONS BY HOWELLS.

THE name of Mr. William Dean Howells's "favorite novelist" is Legion. This is made manifest in a "one-sided conversation" carried on by him in *Munsey's* (April), in which, in response to the question as to his favorite novelist and his or her best book, he is forced, in order to answer, to review the whole field of fiction from "Don Quixote" to "Jude the Obscure." "The Trippings of Tom Pepper" was his first favorite, followed by



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.
By courtesy of Fowler & Wells Co.

"Handy Andy," "Don Quixote," and Captain Marryatt's novels. Then came a "passionate liking" for Dickens, whom he likes still, but not passionately. "You are always aware in Dickens," he remarks, "how he is 'making it up,' but he was a great master." The conditions of publication in Dickens's day were against form. The novel was published and written from month to month, because that was the author's best way to earn a living; and this was fatal to symmetry. Thackeray, Mr. Howells thinks, is far less an artist than Dickens. With neither does the plot come out of the character, as it should; but Dickens always got his plot to transact itself, to stand upon its own legs and walk off, while Thackeray was always holding his figures up from behind and commenting upon them and writing little essays about them—which is the part of the critic and not of the novelist. The true method, the "play method," is carried furthest by Turgeneff who for a long time was Mr. Howells's favorite.

The favorite among his favorites appears, however, to be Tolstoï. Of him Mr. Howells says:

"I have a great many favorite novelists. But if there is one man who seems to me better than all the rest it is Tolstoï. I mean in his work in the novel, as distinguished from his work in those little moral tales or allegories of his. Those are marred by their extreme intentionality, or what the Spaniards call 'tendenciousness'; their purpose is too large for the covering of fiction. But when he has a story to tell, or a condition of things to set forth, or a character to portray—anything of that kind—I don't know anybody who has ever equaled him. . . . He is a man without any artifice at all, so that whatever he permits himself to do in any direction counts for very much. He gives this tacit drama very simply, very ingenuously, and not consciously, with a wink to the reader. 'Anna Karénina' was the first novel of Tolstoï's that I read, and I was struck from the very first sentence with the absolute truth of the thing. There wasn't any question in my mind, when I read the book, but that it was the greatest novel I had yet read. I do not know whether I should think so now, but that was my point of view ten years ago. Afterward I read 'War and Peace,' which confirmed me in what I had felt concerning Tolstoï. Then I read a good many minor novels of his, like 'The Cossacks' (one of his earlier and very best stories), and whatever else of his I could lay my hands on, with an increasing sense of his supremacy.

"There are perhaps as great talents as Tolstoï, who have written fiction, but none in such rare combination with conscience. It is an unspeakable comfort to come for once upon a prime talent with no mixture of falsehood in it. He makes you feel that war is always ugly and horrible, and that love itself is hateful when it involves untruth of any kind, as guilty love always does. Tolstoï never preaches in his novels, but you can not escape the meaning of his facts. He puts honesty and kindness above all heroism, and while he condemns no sinner, he never for a moment allows you to wish you were this or that kind of sinner. Many novelists do this, and some novelists exalt homicide and adultery."

Mr. Howells has no favorite among German novelists because, he says, there do not seem to be any. The Germans translate everything, criticize everything, know everything; but invent nothing. The reason for the dearth of creative literature in Germany he attributes to the over-training given by the schools. Norway, which Germany could crush as a man crushes a mosquito, is infinitely beyond Germany in fiction. Mr. Howells speaks specifically of the "splendid work" done by Ibsen, Kielland, Björnson, and Lie. Denmark also offers a contrast to Norway, and the difference in the literary activity of the two countries, despite their racial similarities, Mr. Howells finds due to the fact that while Denmark is an old country with fixed institutions, Norway has lately been made over and has not even yet finished the process.

It is difficult to say what nation is making the deepest impression to-day in the world of fiction. The Russians are quiescent and the Norwegian day has passed a little. Just at this moment the Italian, Gabriel d'Annunzio, is "the most noticeable novelist," Mr. Howells supposes, tho he has not read anything of his. Giovanni Verga's "House by the Medlar Tree" is admired extremely. Maarten Maartens, the Dutchman, is also a favorite. No nation is doing better work than Spain. Valdés and Galdós and Emilia Pardo-Bazan being additional "favorites." As to the French school, it is in abeyance. Daudet is not writing, Flaubert and Maupassant are dead, and Zola has fought his battle and is no longer the force he was. One of the novels of modern Polish life, by Sinkiewicz, is characterized as "a very strong novel." As for Englishmen, "Thomas Hardy is the greatest novelist, by all odds, living to-day in England," and next to him comes George Moore, whose "Esther Waters" is "one of the truest" of novels. Hardy's "Jude" deals very daringly with life, but deals honestly; and "anything which treats faithfully of life can not be immoral, no matter how far it ventures." "I should think meanly of a man's mind," says Mr. Howells, "who does not appreciate Hardy's books or who does not feel that he is a great novelist."

Jane Austen was "one of the very greatest of English novelists." Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is "one of the great novels of the world and of all time." As for Hawthorne: "There has never been anything more perfect, and I doubt if there ever will be, in its way, than the romance of Hawthorne." Of this country in general Mr. Howells speaks as follows:

"As to what I once said about our not being able to throw off the yoke of England intellectually, altho we had long ago done so politically, I did not mean so much our fiction as our criticism. American fiction is as free as it can very well be. We do not take

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the word from anybody; but English taste influences our criticism. If you had a vote of the critics in the United States to-day, it would declare by a large majority for the romantic novel, which is distinctly a second-rate novel, judging it by the quality of the men who produce it. It would be the same in England, where the novel of that sort continues to be taken seriously, tho there is no other country in Europe where it could possibly be taken seriously. But the English are so far behind that they prefer a novel of that sort. They are a very romantic people.

"I should say that America was still coming, in fiction. Certainly it is not such a long time since we began to come that we should have stopped already. . . . I rather fancy that the chances are in favor of novelists who come up remote from literary centers, and who stay away from them. Partly for that reason, I think the man who has one of the best chances now, having caught the ear of the best public, is Henry B. Fuller, who wrote my favorite novels, 'With the Procession,' and 'The Cliff Dwellers.'"

The "conversation" ends as follows:

"If I must return to the question of my favorites in fiction, 'The Damnation of Theron Ware' is just now my favorite, and so is 'The Connecticut Yankee.' So, for that matter, are Miss Furman's 'Stories of a Sanctified Town.' So is Stephen Crane's 'Maggie,' so is Abraham Cahan's 'Yekl,' so is Miss Jewett's 'Country of the Pointed Firs.' But I change, or else it is the books that change, and I can not say what my favorite will be to-morrow."

CHRISTIE MURRAY ON KIPLING'S GENIUS.

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY sees in Kipling one of the literary masters. "There came a time," he admits, "when we thought we saw him sinking to a place with the ruck." But that peril was avoided, and Kipling's work became finer than ever. Mr. Murray dwells upon Kipling's "discovery" of India, and says of it (in *The Canadian Magazine*, April):

"Why, in that very matter of Tommy Atkins, whose manifold portraits have done as much as anything to endear Kipling to the English people—it is known to many that in my own foolish youth I enlisted in the army. I lived with Tommy. I fought and chaffed and drank and drilled and marched, and went 'up tahn' with him, and did pack drill, and had C.B. with him. I turned novel-writer afterward, and never so much as dreamt of giving Tommy a place in my pages. Then comes Kipling, not knowing him one half as well in one way, and knowing him a thousand times better in another way, and makes a noble and beautiful and merited reputation out of him, shows the man inside the military toggery, and makes us laugh and cry, and exult with feeling. There was a man in New South Wales—a shepherd—who went raving mad when he learnt that the heavy black dust which spoilt his pasture was tin, and that he had waked and slept for years without discovering the gigantic fortune which was all about him. I will not go mad, if I can help it, but I do think it rather hard lines on me that I hadn't the simple genius to see what lay in Tommy."

If Kipling is at times rough and daring, says Mr. Murray, he is always clean and honest. "There are no hermaphroditic cravings after sexual excitement in him." On another feature of his genius we get this:

"The thing which strikes everybody who reads Kipling—and who does not?—is the truly astonishing range of his knowledge of technicalities. He is very often beyond me altogether, but I presume him to be accurate, because nobody finds him out, and that is a thing which specialists are so fond of doing that we may be sure they would have been about him in clouds if he had been vulnerable. He gives one the impression at times of being arrogant about this special fund of knowledge. But he nowhere cares to make his modesty conspicuous to the reader, and his cocksureness is only the obverse of his best literary virtue. It comes from the very crispness and definiteness with which he sees things. There are no clouds about the edges of his perceptions. They are all clear and *nette*. Things observed by such a man dogmatize to the mind, and it is natural that he should dogmatize as to what he sees with such apparent precision and completeness."

Best Twelve American Stories.—Several weeks ago *The Critic* called on its readers for lists of the best twelve short stories by American authors. This included authors born elsewhere but who came here in childhood and have had their permanent home in America. Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Kipling were excluded. Nearly five hundred lists were received, and the editors of *The Critic* select the following, by J. W. George, of St. Louis, as the best of the lot:

"The Man Without a Country,"	Edward Everett Hale
"The Luck of Roaring Camp,"	Bret Harte
"The Great Stone Face,"	Nathaniel Hawthorne
"The Snow Image,"	Nathaniel Hawthorne
"The Gold Bug,"	Edgar Allan Poe
"The Murders in the Rue Morgue,"	Edgar Allan Poe
"The Lady, or the Tiger?"	Frank R. Stockton
"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,"	Washington Irving
"Rip Van Winkle,"	Washington Irving
"Marse Chan,"	Thomas Nelson Page
"Marjorie Daw,"	Thomas Bailey Aldrich
"The Revolt of Mother,"	Mary E. Wilkins

Of the lists in which no author appeared more than once, the following by G. Adams, of New York, is selected as the best:

"Marjorie Daw,"	Thomas Bailey Aldrich
"Love in Old Cloathes,"	H. C. Bunner
"The Lady, or the Tiger?"	Frank R. Stockton
"A Humble Romance,"	Mary E. Wilkins
"The Gold Bug,"	Edgar Allan Poe
"The Birthmark,"	Nathanel Hawthorne
"The Luck of Roaring Camp,"	Bret Harte
"The Jumping Frog,"	Mark Twain
"The Man Without a Country,"	Edward Everett Hale
"Meh Lady,"	Thomas Nelson Page
"Posson Jone,"	George W. Cable
"Gallegher,"	Richard Harding Davis

NOTES.

THE new librarian of the Astor Library, who also is to be librarian of the associated Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries, is Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Mr. Bjerregaard, in addition to being an encyclopedia in regard to books, is looked upon by the mysticists as their leading exponent in this country, and has just published his second volume of lectures on the subject entitled "Mysticism and Nature-Worship."

"I NEVER wrote a book yet," says Barrie, according to W. J. Thorold in *Massey's Magazine*, "but some one found out that I had taken the whole of it from somebody of whose existence I have never heard." And as to his plays he said: "On one occasion a man proved, first of all, that I had taken them wholly from George Sand or some one else; then, as an amiable secondly, that there was nothing in them to pay for the trouble and expense of the theft."

MR. GRANT ALLEN is a very self-sufficing person according to the following which he sent in response to W. T. Stead's inquiry to famous men as to the hymns that had most helped them: "I do not remember that any hymn, or, for the matter of that, any text of Scripture, maxim, or line of poetry was ever of the least use to me. There are poems which I love, such as Shelley's 'Skylark;' but I can not honestly say they ever 'helped' me. I never needed help, other than physical or monetary. My own philosophy has always amply sufficed me."

IT is rumored that the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is about to retire from journalism. If this rumor is correct, a very remarkable journalistic career is about to close. Born in Bohemia, where he received a scanty education, Mr. Oppert came to Berlin, where he wrote for divers papers some violently anti-Austrian articles. He afterwards went to Paris, and contributed strongly anti-German articles to the French papers. At last he became *The Times* correspondent. Finding that in France as well as in England "a Radical dearly loves a lord," Mr. Oppert changed his name to de Blowitz, that being the name of his birthplace.

MR. GILLETTE, author of the successful war dramas, "Secret Service," and "Held by the Enemy," in which also he takes the leading part on the stage, recently expressed his views on the subject of such plays in the following words: "One thing about a war theme that recommends itself to me is the possibility of strong and telling situations without the aid of tiresome and inconceivable villains. There is no villain in 'Held by the Enemy' or 'Secret Service.' In both plays the man who carries on the opposition is in the main only doing his duty. And then the comedy possibilities are of a pleasing kind. The contrasts of the ingenuous young lovers in the midst of the somber and thrilling episodes of the great struggle are, to me, very attractive. The feeling is something like that received when reading the story of the birds who built their nests in the cannon's mouth. I do not make use of actual battle scenes in my plays because they belong to another class—the melodrama. I don't like them. Of course they're all right in their way and there's money in them, because a certain class, and a large one, like to see horses cantering across stage and crowds of men making a pretense of battle—and a very poor pretense it must be. No; the quick, powerful situation, with the war background, is more to my taste."

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SCIENCE.

NANSEN'S SOUNDINGS AND THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

THE soundings taken by Nansen, on board the *Fram*, as has been pointed out, show that the polar sea is much deeper than has been supposed, and this, according to an article by M. A. de Lapparent (*La Nature*, Paris, March 27) has an important bearing on the exact shape of the earth. Our globe is usually regarded as a sphere flattened at both poles, but M. de Lapparent regards the flattening as being much more marked at the North Pole than at the South Pole, so that the whole globe is slightly pear-shaped. If his contention is true, he shows us, an important discrepancy that has always existed between calculations of the earth's shape made respectively by astronomers and by geodesists is simply accounted for. Says M. de Lapparent:

"Among the results obtained during Nansen's memorable polar expedition, there is perhaps none more important, from the point of view of our knowledge of the terrestrial globe, than the proof, made by soundings on the *Fram*, that there is a deep sea at the North Pole.

"Hitherto, relying on measurements made near Spitzbergen and the islands of New Siberia, most geographers have agreed in thinking that the Arctic Sea was not very deep. A depth has been assigned to it of something like 300 meters [about 1,000 feet] on the average. At least, this is the figure that M. H. Wagner accepts in a recent work, where he estimates that the total volume of this sea is 1,320,000 cubic kilometers [320,000 cubic miles].

"Others, including the writer, starting from theoretical considerations, were not disposed to accept so low a figure. Struck with the fact that on the globe every elevation has always its corresponding depression at the opposite extremity of the same diameter, and convinced, on the other hand, that the Antarctic regions are occupied by land on which Ross measured heights of 3,000 and even 4,000 meters [10,600 to 13,000 feet] they said that the protuberance around the South Pole must have its counterpart in a great depression in the neighborhood of the North Pole.

"These theoretical considerations, to be worthy of acceptance, were obliged to await experimental demonstration. This demonstration has just been given by Nansen's expedition. Scarcely had the *Fram* passed the New Siberian Islands, where the depth of the sea is hardly 130 meters [426 feet], when the sounding-line sank, wherever it was cast, to a depth between 3,000 and 4,000 meters [10,000 to 13,000 feet]. It was not until the immediate neighborhood of Spitzbergen was reached that small depths were again found.

"If we reflect that the mean depth of the oceans is estimated to-day by the most competent geographers at about 3,000 meters [11,480 feet], we may conclude that the sea near the North Pole, notwithstanding the small area that it occupies, has as deep a bottom as that of more important seas. Thus it must represent the most marked depression on the earth's surface, since, instead of corresponding to an enormous surface, like that of the Atlantic or the Pacific, this depth of 3,000 meters is localized in a sort of basin of 4½ millions of square kilometers [1,750,000 square miles]. I may mention in passing that this area is almost exactly that which John Murray attributes to the Antarctic continent."

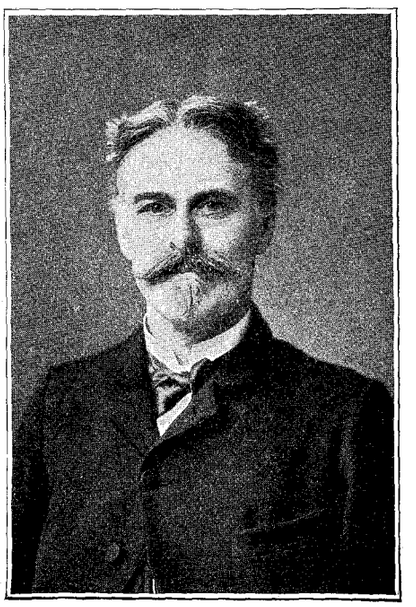
The solid part of the earth then, says M. de Lapparent, must be shaped something like a top, or a pear, being flattened at the North Pole, and drawn out at the South Pole. He says:

"It is very remarkable that this result, being in full accord with the considerations that have led Mr. Lowthian Green to attribute to the earth a tetrahedric form, allows us to reconcile the divers opinions that have been put forth, among astronomers and geodesists, regarding the form of our planet. Nowadays, the mean of the measurements of arcs appears to give a value of 1/294 for the flattening; that is, the difference between the polar radius and equatorial radius is the 294th part of the value of the latter. On the other hand, from purely astronomical considerations, based on the value of the precession of the equinoxes, M. Tisserand has sought to prove that the flattening can not be greater than 1/297.

"This disagreement can be explained if we reflect that almost all the measurements that have been made relate to the northern hemisphere, since the other presents very little surface that is adapted to the determination of an arc of the meridian. Now, if the two hemispheres have not the same form, it is natural that the number deduced from measurements made on one of them should not agree with the figure for the whole globe as calculated astronomically. And a notable protuberance at the South Pole, involving a corresponding deformation of the sea-level, would diminish the average flattening, as the calculation of M. Tisserand requires."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GREAT AMERICAN NATURALIST DEAD.

PROF. EDWARD D. COPE, professor of zoology and comparative biology in the University of Pennsylvania and chief editor of the *The American Naturalist*, died at his home in Philadelphia on April 12. We quote, from a long and appreciative account of his life from the New York *Evening Post* of the same date, the following paragraphs:



PROF. EDWARD D. COPE.

"Edward D. Cope was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and comparative anatomy at the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution, in 1859, and in Europe during 1863-64. He became a professor of natural science in Haverford College in 1866. In this year he began his fossil studies in the Cretaceous green sands of New Jersey. Herein he discovered fifty-eight species new to science. Among these was the large dinosaur, allied to the lizards. He next investigated the Miocene formations of Maryland and North Carolina. These yielded a number of aquatic mammals of the whale form, having fins without feet. Twenty-two out of forty-four of these were new to science. Several of these were of great size and included the dolphin with a sword-fish beak.

"Professor Cope was employed in 1868 by the Geological Survey of Ohio to determine the characters of the air-breathing backboned animals fossilized in the coal measures. In 1870 he made his first Western explorations. Notwithstanding the hostility of the Cheyenne Indians, he thoroughly examined the Cretaceous regions of western Kansas, securing seventy-six species of fossil fishes and reptiles new to science. In 1872, in connection with the Hayden Geological Survey, having been appointed vertebrate paleontologist, he conducted an expedition from Fort Bridger, Wyo., to explore the Eocene bad-lands riparian to the tributaries of the Green River. He obtained eighty-three new species. In 1873 he projected an expedition into northeast Colorado. He obtained seventy-five new species, mostly mammals, in the White River beds.

"In 1874 he was employed in the Wheeler Geographical Survey and explored northwest and central New Mexico. The geology of this region, previously misunderstood, was developed, and a great tract of Eocene sedimentary rocks identified. Explorations in the Jurassic beds of the Rockies in 1877 yielded the largest backbone animals with ambulatory limbs known. Other successful expeditions were conducted in Montana, Nebraska, and Oregon."

Of Cope's labors in his chosen branch of science, the writer

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says that he possessed a power of "philosophical generalization" that made his work "a force in this country and abroad." We quote again:

"Thus his papers and monographs teem with new ideas and a boundless wealth of hypotheses, some of them valueless, others confirmed and substantiated by later discoveries. Cope in the early seventies followed fast upon the track of Huxley and of the great Russian paleontologist, Kovalevsky, in predicting the discovery of a five-toed ancestor of the hoofed animals, and it was the happy reward of fate which later brought into his hands the famous skeleton of Phenacodus, from the Big Horn Mountains. This more than fulfilled his prediction; it enabled him to demonstrate that the hoofed mammals sprang during the Cretaceous from a clawed stock, and to lay the foundation for the classification of the entire group upon foot structure, a classification which has been universally adopted."

After noticing Cope's great works on Paleontology, published by the Government, and his volumes on the Batrachia and Reptilia, of which the writer says that they "practically constitute the summing up of two special lines of zoological research," he goes on to describe Cope's position regarding the theory of evolution. He says:

"As an evolutionary philosopher Professor Cope is widely known as the leader of the neo-Lamarckian school in this country, and, as an historic parallel, it is noteworthy that in this sphere he has shown many of the brilliant qualities as well as certain of the deficiencies in logic which characterized the great French predecessor of Darwin. . . . In the preface of his first collected philosophical essays, the 'Origin of the Fittest,' he says the important point is not only the survival, but the origin of fitness, and this he traces to the inheritance of individual reaction to environment. The powerful assault by Weismann in 1882 upon such inheritance did not dismay Cope in the least; he has simply rested upon the facts of paleontology as demonstrating the actuality of such transmission, and has proposed a purely hypothetical heredity theory of his own, entitled 'Diplogenesis.' . . . Like [Lamarck] he has enthroned Consciousness on Archesthetism as a prime factor in evolution, and in its highest form, mind, has given it the foremost place as an evolution factor."

We close with the following interesting description of the naturalist's home:

"His house in Pine Street, Philadelphia, is as unique as his life, stored from cellar to garret with his wonderful collections, heavily dust-laden. His own room, like Huxley's study, is piled waist-high with pamphlets, fossils, and alcoholic specimens, chaos to the visitor, but perfect order in his own mind. Occasionally an aged tortoise would wander out from beneath the pelvis of a saurian, and his latest pet was a Gila-monster, who, contrary to the popular belief, was perfectly harmless, and loved to have the professor scratch his head. Here Professor Cope was always to be found, keen with interest for everything in the world of natural science, a champion of the supremacy of intellectual over material forces, a free lance in scientific criticism."

A New Symptom of Hysteria.—"The so-called stigmata of a disease," says *Cosmos*, "are certain permanent symptoms that permit of recognizing its existence, even in the absence of any other actual morbid manifestation. Thus, hysterical persons often have a narrowed field of vision and a certain degree of local insensibility. These signs allow us to diagnose hysteria and to connect with this form of neurosis certain symptoms that might otherwise be due to different causes. Dr. de Strozewski, in *La Médecine Moderne*, notes another of these stigmata—the relative insensibility of the canal of the ear and of the nasal passages. With the least sensitive persons the tickling of these regions with a strip of paper or a hair usually produces a violent reaction. With persons affected with hysteria it causes no sensation of tickling, or, exceptionally, a very feeble one, tho the touch of the paper is felt. This symptom exists in all forms of hysteria."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BACTERIA AND THEIR USES.

THE study of bacteriology has done almost as much service to mankind in showing us how to make use of the good bacteria as in teaching us how to avoid or destroy the bad ones. In a recent presidential address before the Chemical Society of Washington, delivered on March 9, and published in *Science* (April 9) Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz sums up the results of what has been done in this line. His address is entitled "The War with the Microbes," but we quote only that part which relates to microbes that are not only at peace with man but that bid fair to be his stanchest allies in the arts and manufactures. Says Dr. de Schweinitz:

"Our ideas of germs are so thoroughly associated with disease that we often forget that these germs are but the simplest forms of plant cells which are endowed with various functions. The majority of them are not injurious to man, but very useful fellow-workers if he has once learned how to manage them. The value of this cell life in the production of wines, beer, and other fermented liquids is too well known to need more than passing mention. But you may not all know to what extent the aroma and flavor of butter and cheese are due to the products of micro-organisms. Now these products are frequently ethers and esters, sometimes acid and acid derivatives or amines, the latter a class of compounds to one of which smoked herring owes its particular flavor and which is also formed by a number of bacteria.

"When milk is first collected from healthy animals it is almost free from germs, but exposed to the air it soon becomes filled with those forms of life which are perfectly harmless. If placed under suitable conditions with regard to temperature they will multiply very readily and the milk becomes sour, due to the formation of lactic acid produced from the sugar in the milk by one or more of these germs. If the germs present happen to be those giving an ether and ester which have a pleasant flavor and aroma, good butter can be made, but if they give rise to the formation of disagreeable thio, ethers and esters, or some amines, the butter is poor and bad.

"Now, by isolating different germs found in the milk and cultivating them separately, so as to discover their own peculiar product, it is possible to always make butter of the same sort and flavor by first destroying the other germs present by Pasteurization and then inoculating the cream with the particular germs desired. . . .

"Fortunately or unfortunately the use of these germs has been patented, so that in the near future we may see branded upon particularly fine butter and cheese 'patented in 1893, amended 1896, reissued 1908,' etc. May we expect soon a patented process for sterilized breathing, eating, and sleeping?

"Recently it has been found that malt if inoculated with a particular ferment from the skin of the grape will be converted into wine, the ferment used giving rise to the formation of characteristic ethers, so it is certainly not beyond the limits of possibilities that in the near future American beer after a voyage to France may return as excellent champagne. When we discover too a germ (as had been done recently) that converts starch into cellulose, we are almost led to wonder if it might not be possible to produce cotton in a culture flask if the particular germs were supplied with nutritious food and a sufficientamount of carbon dioxid, oxygen, and water.

"The flavor of many luscious fruits and foods is due to the products either directly or indirectly of one or more of these useful bacteria, and on the other hand similar germs play an important and as yet unknown rôle in the formation of poisonous alkaloids.

"Many bacteria form beautifully colored substances, reds, yellows, blues, greens, and delicate shades which the art of man has not been able to imitate and the nature of which he has not yet learned. These, too, are only hiding their secrets with a thin veil which investigation will soon withdraw.

"But it is not only in simple industrial processes that the products of germs are important. Man's very existence, while menaced on the one hand by a few germs, is on the other dependent upon their activity. The germs which in the soil produce nitrous and nitric acid and ammonia, and aid their assimilation by the plants, those which facilitate the decomposition of phosphates and bring the phosphorus, a so necessary constituent for the life of plants

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and animals, into an available form, and those which aid in the destruction of dead vegetable and animal matter, play a very valuable and but little appreciated part in the continuance of the life and well-being of man.

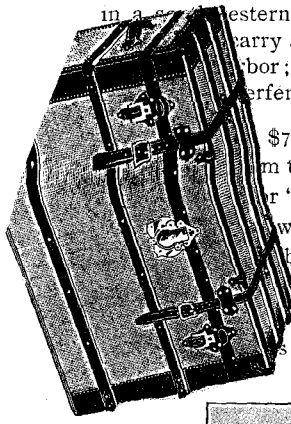
"There are many other ways in which the products of these dreaded microscopic cells are useful, but all, a very insignificant number of which we have mentioned, are only waiting man's bidding to become valuable subjects, and to show that, as has been instanced in the history of nations, conquered people often make the best and wisest citizens."

A GREAT ENGINEERING WORK.

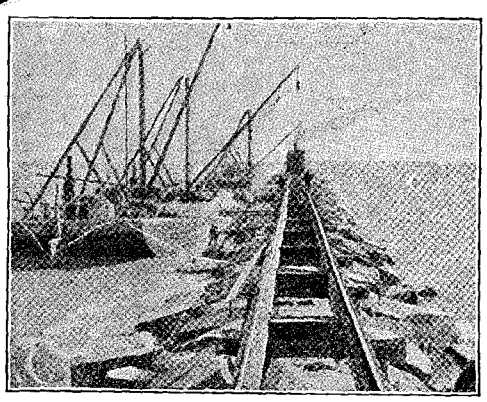
THE approaching completion of the jetties at Galveston, Tex., directs public attention to what is undoubtedly one of the great engineering works of the world—doubly so because it is an instance of success gained only by perseverance after repeated failures. We quote extracts from a brief history and description of the work condensed by *The Engineering News* (March 18) from a longer paper by W. J. Sherman, of St. Louis. Says Mr. Sherman:

"Along the entire line of the Louisiana and Texas coast, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, there is nothing to compare with the land-locked harbor of 451 acres comprising Galveston Bay, and there has never been any division of opinion among the United States engineers as to the wisdom of deepening the entrance to this inviting harbor, capable of floating the navies of the entire world.

"Between the northeast end of Galveston Island and what is known as Bolivar Point—a peninsula extending southward from the main land—is the principal outlet for the waters of Galveston Bay. It is about three miles across from shore to shore, and through this channel ebb and flow the tides from the Gulf of Mexico, which, meeting the littoral currents which flow generally in a [illegible]estern direction along the coast, deposit the sands [illegible]arry and form what is known as the outer bar to [illegible]bor; it is about 4½ miles out from the shore. This [illegible]erfered so seriously with navigation."



$77,000 was spent here in fruitless attempts at [illegible]m that year to 1879 work was carried on upon two [illegible]r "gabionades," made of rows of gabions or bas-[illegible]w mats. In the latter year, the plan was changed [illegible]ble results being obtained from these "gabi-[illegible]es built of brush and stone were begun. In [illegible]e part of one jetty had been finished, it was [illegible]s being destroyed by the teredo or ship-worm,

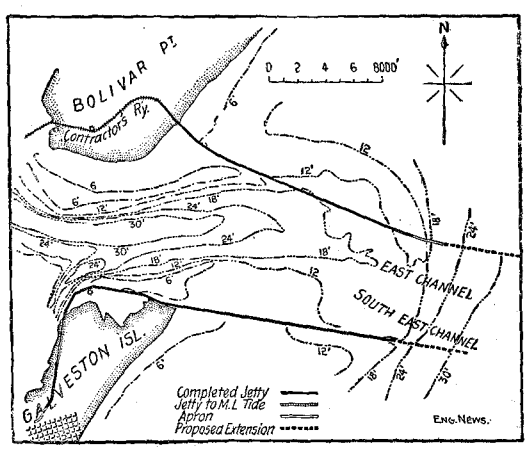


THE CONTRACTOR'S RAILROAD—SHOWING DERRICKS AT WORK PLACING STONE ON JETTY.

By courtesy of *Engineering News*.

which ate up the brush-work and caused the jetty to sink. By 1893 very little was left of it. On both this and the gabionade scheme millions of dollars were spent. But the board of engineers were not daunted, and went at it again, this time with solid rock, and their efforts have finally been crowned with success. When completed the stone jetties will have cost the Government $7,500,000, not counting the money spent on the previous failures. The plans for the present jetties contained the following specifications:

"The surface of the jetties was to rise to a height of 5 feet above mean low tide, to be 12 feet wide on top, with natural slopes. The outer ends of the finished jetties were to be in 30 feet of water and 7,000 feet apart. The general lines of the gabionade and mattress jetties were to be followed. Excepting near



MAP OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENT WORK AT GALVESTON, TEXAS.

By courtesy of *Engineering News*.

the shore end of the south jetty—where the wall consisted exclusively of sandstone—the core of the jetty was to be of sandstone and the covering of top and slopes of granite blocks, increasing gradually in size from three quarters of a ton at the shore end up to not less than ten tons, nor more than fifteen tons at the outer end."

Some of the results are thus described:

"At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1895, the south jetty had been extended seaward 32,829 feet, with all but 829 feet entirely completed and 5,100 feet of additional extension yet to make, while the north jetty had been built 22,500 feet seaward, with 4,000 feet incomplete. It will be noticed that the south jetty is about 10,000 feet longer than the north jetty. The most of this difference is due to a long shore connection over the lowlands at the extreme northeast end of Galveston Island, and running in a general direction parallel with the coast instead of out to seaward. As a direct result of these operations, the depth of water on the outer bar was increased from 12 feet—the natural depth—to 14½ feet, June 30, 1894, and to 17¾ feet June 30, 1895. Unofficially, the writer learns that it is now about 20 feet at mean low tide. Meanwhile the inner bar has practically disappeared, there being 24½ feet of water there June 30, 1894.

"Altho the jetties were gradually increasing the depth on the outer bar, it was decided some two years ago to supplement their work by dredging operations with a very powerful suction dredge, and a boat was built by the Government expressly for this purpose, and has since been put to work with very satisfactory results, as reported. Meanwhile, the jetty-walls are being pushed seaward to the 30-foot contour line, where they will stop. Whether the 30-foot contour will move farther out with the diversion of the littoral currents to seaward, remains to be seen. The writer is inclined to believe that such will be the result, and that the jetties must eventually be extended still farther seaward, tho the movement will likely be very slow.

"Altho there has been some settling of the stone jetties already constructed, necessitating moderate repairs, yet there is every evidence that the fourth project formally adopted by the board of army engineers will be a pronounced success, even if the first three were complete and costly failures. It will provide at least 25, and with the aid of the powerful dredge-boat probably 30 feet of water where naturally there was but 12 feet over the outer bar. The cost of the work will have been excessive, due to the enormous amount of experimental work. But the advantages resulting to the people of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas of deep water at Galveston will many

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times repay even this excessive cost. The commerce of the port of Galveston has increased from 863,196 tons in and out in 1877 to 1,211,354 tons in 1882, and 1,452,832 tons in 1895.

"The work on the north jetty was begun and carried on for some time in practically the same manner as on the south jetty. There being no railroad on Bolivar Peninsula at that time, a car ferry was established and the trains of rock brought over from the railway yards of Galveston. This method, however, proving slow and expensive, it was supplemented by a barge line, which was established to a point on the mainland, near Houston, and deliveries of rock made directly into the jetty. With the aid of the barge line the work has progressed rapidly, and if the Government continues the appropriations at the rate of a million dollars per annum, we may hope ere long to read the announcement that this mammoth undertaking is finally completed, and that the port of Galveston can be entered by any ship which floats."

ACTION OF THE TIDES ON MERCURY AND VENUS.

THE fact that Mercury and Venus always keep the same side turned toward the sun, just as the moon does toward the earth, which was rendered probable by the observations of Schiaparelli in Italy and has just been made tolerably certain by Percival Lowell in our own country, is regarded as probably due to tidal friction. Briefly put, the tidal wave, rushing around the planet in the opposite direction to that of its rotation, has acted like a great brake and has finally slowed it up so that it keeps the same spot turned toward the center of attraction and the tide remains stationary. In other words, on Mercury and Venus, if there is any water left, it is always high tide at some places and always low tide at others—a condition that we may expect our earth to reach in its turn some day. In *Popular Astronomy* (April) Prof. T. J. J. See writes as follows about this discovery and its significance:

"Mr. Lowell's recent observations of Mercury and Venus and the important conclusions he has been enabled to draw from them possess a very high interest for astronomers who are concerned with physical causes which have operated in past ages and thus shaped the phenomena now observed in the solar system. The definite observational proof that these two planets rotate once only in the course of their orbital motions about the sun, and thus show one hemisphere only toward that body is an achievement of high importance in the history of astronomy, and philosophically of the greatest significance, since it furnishes additional observational proof of the operation of tidal friction as a general physical cause affecting the motions of systems in space.

"The credit for the establishment of these important facts of observation may be divided between the illustrious Italian astronomer, M. Schiaparelli, and Mr. Lowell; the former being the first to reexamine the long accepted but erroneous rotation periods of these planets, and to render the present results highly probable; the latter being the first to furnish a decisive proof that no other periods than those of the sidereal revolutions could account for the observed phenomena. . . . Lowell's work on the physical features of Venus has also thrown much new light on the general character of the planet's surface, and enabled us for the first time to construct a fairly accurate map of the hemisphere illuminated by the sun. It will be an interesting question for the future to see if the phosphorescent phenomena observed on the dark side will enable us to depict the more conspicuous phenomena of the other hemisphere, and thus to map the surface details of the entire globe.

"Now that the periods of rotation are definitely settled, it is a matter of great satisfaction to know that at least three bodies in the solar system—the moon, Mercury, and Venus—show the effects of tidal friction upon their axial rotations. By the labors of the younger Darwin it has been known for about eighteen years that such an outcome was the ultimate result of the tidal retardations of the axial rotations of the planets arising from the gravitational action of the sun; and it would naturally be supposed that those bodies nearest the sun would be the first to exhibit the effects predicted from theory. . . . But the periods of given planets are modified by circumstances of their formation and secular cooling, and consequently the law exemplifying the working of tidal friction is partially obscured by other causes. The results, however, in the case of the moon, which is so near the earth, and of Mercury and Venus which are so near the sun, show a striking accordance of observation with theory, and do not permit us to doubt that the agency of tidal friction first carefully investigated by G. H. Darwin is a physical cause of the utmost generality, in importance second only to gravitation itself.

"The recent researches of the writer have made known the operation of this agency among double stars in the most remote regions of the heavens, and now we seem to realize for the first time the grandeur of the Newtonian law, and of the general phenomena of tides in the actual universe, composed principally of masses of self-luminous fluid, such as the stars and nebulæ. All systems of fluid bodies like the double stars and double nebulæ are necessarily subject to the secular effects of tidal friction, and any traces it may have left upon their orbits, such as their high eccentricities, will enable us to trace their development through immeasurable ages and to throw light upon the past conditions of the systems of the universe."

It only remains, Professor See concludes by saying, to carry the observations still further from the sun and show that the law holds in the case of the furthest planets. He remarks:

"Well may we be excused for ranking the theory of tidal friction and its verification by observation among the greatest achievements of the present century. If it can be definitely established by direct and incontrovertible evidence that a satellite of Jupiter or Saturn rotates once only in the course of a sidereal revolution, the achievement will not be one whit inferior to the discovery of Neptune, except that the method involved in the one case was that of mathematical theory, while in the other it would rest on a critical analysis of refined observations of the highest precision."

Clouds as Weapons of War.—"It is coolly proposed by M. P. Riehm," says *Géographie*, "to make 'war in the clouds'—an eminently Olympian proposition." The proposition is explained as follows: "It is well known that the vapors of ammonia, when they encounter those of hydrochloric acid, form ammonium chlorid [sal ammoniac], which appears as a thick cloud of small particles. It has occurred to M. Riehm to utilize this property in a new engine of war. He encloses the acid and the ammonia in separate receptacles, in a shell; when the shell bursts, the mixture generates clouds that envelop the enemy and obscure his vision. This is purposely complementary to the smokeless powder now generally used; but how many of these projectiles would be necessary to envelop an army corps in smoke? The author does not tell us, and it is doubtful if he will find sufficiently trusting amateurs to put his invention into practise on a large scale."
—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE new Vickers armor-plate is stated to be, as regards resisting qualities, superior to any other in existence," says *Industries and Iron*, London. "In some recent trials lately referred to by us, it was shown that a Holtzer projectile, with a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet, completely failed to penetrate it; the shot in every case being broken up. The armor-plate, however, is by no means perfect, since it is liable to spontaneous disintegration on something of the same principle as the explosion of a 'Prince Rupert' drop. Of five plates recently produced, no fewer than three exploded within a short time after their manufacture."

IN a paper by Mr. Martindale, read recently before the Pharmaceutical Society, it was stated, according to *The Scientific American*, "that alcohol is not a germicide. When present to the extent of 20 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol, it has an inhibitory effect on the germination of most of the micro-organisms occurring in aqueous solutions of vegetable and animal substances; but the germs propagate readily as it evaporates. Salicylic acid is the preservative employed for the official solution of hydrochlorate of cocain, which contains 1½ parts in a thousand of the acid, with 10 per cent. of the cocain salt. This solution, even if diluted with four times its volume of water, still keeps freed from the fungoid growths to which cocain solutions are so liable."

"THE longest unsupported telegraph wire," says *Cosmos*, "is in Switzerland. It crosses in one span the Lake of Wallenstadt in the canton of St. Gall, and was put up by the Swiss telephone bureau. Its extremities are fastened to two iron towers 2,400 meters [7,872 feet] apart. In the lowest part this conductor is 40 meters [131 feet] above the water-level of the lake. The line is of excellent steel and only two millimeters [1½ inch] in diameter."
—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

FRANCE'S RECALL OF AN EXILED CHRIST.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. T. de Wyzewa, the world—which, under the circumstances, means the world of educated, skeptical Frenchmen—is ready to throw away the merely human Christ of Renan and the philosophic, abstract Christ of Tolstoï, and to come back to the Christ of the Gospel and of their fathers. He sees many evidences of this tendency, and his article is most interesting, as may be gathered from the few brief extracts to which we must confine ourselves here. Says M. de Wyzewa:

"It is not the miracles of Jesus that decided us to believe in Him no longer. We stopped believing in Him because this faith seemed to us too *naïve*, because we were tired of it and it annoyed us. And scarcely were we free from it . . . when we set out through the world in quest of a new cult; and hardly a shadow appeared on our horizon that we did not offer it divine honors. Thus, we first worshiped Science. Renan recommended this, in exchange for the God that he took away from us. After deploring that the 'beautiful errors' of Jesus had 'put him in the wrong, in the eyes of the chemist and the physicist,' he set over against all that is 'impure' and 'puerile' in Christianity the superior sanctity of the scientific ideal. 'Science alone is pure,' says he. . . . 'Science alone seeks pure Truth, she alone gives good reasons for the truth.' So we have loved her well, or rather we have conscientiously endeavored to love her. And when we have found that, far from offering us the moral leverage to which Christianity has accustomed us, it refuses us everything but truth—the least little bit of semi-solid truth—to how many shades, each in its turn, have we not tried to attach ourselves! But they were only shadows, and the nearer we have approached to them the more rapidly they have vanished. We have found ourselves alone . . . and we have not been able to resign ourselves to solitude. For action and for dreaming, for life and for death, we have need of a faith.

"This is why some among us were so rash as to regret the old Christian faith. A movement of sympathy took form little by little in our minds in favor of the religion that for so long a time had distracted and consoled the profound sufferings of humanity. No one yet dreamed, in truth, of recalling Jesus from exile, of installing Him anew on His divine throne. Pride held us back—or perhaps it was weakness. But instead of the person of Christ, which we regarded as forever lost to us, His teachings remained—those sublime teachings that, better than all the sciences and all the philosophies, had formerly shown to men the way to happiness. We offered them our love, trusting that in exchange they would cure our ills. And just as Renan had led back into Galilee the God of whom we had tired, it was another poet, Leo Tolstoï, who took it upon himself to bring back to us this new Jesus, a so-to-speak impersonal and abstract Jesus, who belonged no more to any particular time nor to any special country—a pure spirit of justice and charity."

But this modernized—this abstract Christ—has not been able to take the place of the Bible Christ, so M. de Wyzewa tells us. He continues:

"Perhaps we should have been resigned more easily to this new Christianity, if it had not awakened in our hearts the memory of the old, so lovable and so tender, which, besides the 'law of life' offered us so many happy hopes, so many cherished beliefs, and so many beautiful dreams. It was for this that our hearts were athirst, and all the efforts of the neo-Christians served only to revive in us the cruel regret at having lost it.

"Before the sublime philosophy whose teachings Count Tolstoï has been laying before us, before the solemn and impassible hero of the paintings of our artists, we are dreaming with tenderness of the other Jesus, of Him of the Gospel and of sacred tradition, of Him who was so faithful a friend to our fathers till the day when, tired of loving Him, we sent Him back to His native hills. He alone can give us rest, and not that abstract God that they offer to us under His name! But in vain we have called Him; we have put too great a distance between Him and us. We have become too much accustomed not to believe in Him. . . . We call Him, and in His place we see rising 'the wonderful human figure' that Renan gave us in exchange for Him."

This groping after a personal Christ, this effort to get beyond an abstraction, is responsible, thinks M. de Wyzewa, for the revival of interest in the scenes of Christ's life; for Pierre Loti's "Jerusalem," for Tissot's series of pictures on the life of the Savior, exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1894, and finally for the appearance of these pictures in book-form, with text and notes (Paris, 1896). After an exhaustive review of M. Tissot's pictures, M. de Wyzewa reminds us that the artist has not changed our conception of Christ, he has only revived it, in the same form as that in which the old painters held it. Fra Angelico "in the recesses of his cell . . . seeking only Christ, found Him in his own heart," and in our hearts we too will find Him, thinks M. de Wyzewa, just as our fathers did, in spite of modern materialism and skepticism.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SCIENTIFIC ARGUMENT FOR IMMORTALITY.

THE man who can say something positively new in regard to immortality does not, in all probability, exist. The most we expect on that subject is a restatement, in clearer and more modern terms, of what has already been said. Mr. L. C. Poore, in an article on "Life," in *The Westminster Review* (March), describes life, for man, as an "endless changing of the combinations of things already brought into existence," in which combination two properties stand clearly out, without which there could be no life. These two properties are Individuality and Immortality. No two of the many combinations that constitute life are just alike. "Each combination has something that no other combination has. . . . This is individuality." After enlarging on this point, the writer takes up the argument for immortality drawn from the conservation of force (which argument, of course, as has often been remarked, applies to all animals as well as man), and restates it as follows:

"Life for man, as we have already seen, is an endless and constant changing of the combinations of things already brought into existence. For man there is no end, as there has been no beginning. From the stars far away to the midges we brush off as we write, from the blue mountains that lie upon our horizon to the eyes that behold them there is no exception. When a change comes it is a result of the separation of the factors as they form other combinations. The very fact of a change shows separation, and separation shows fresh combinations. We have learnt when the tree decays and the flower fades, when hollows are formed in the sides of hills and snow melts, when a storm goes out and a man dies, we have learnt that these things are due to the nature of life. Something is divided, something is gone, and something is left. But even in the act of separation the factors are forming other combinations in accordance with the spirit of life, its endlessness or immortality. When a fire burns, we know that the coal is undergoing separation under the influence of heat and air and we have learnt that the ashes are not the only fresh combination formed. The combination coal has gone, but all its substance will be found as factors in fresh combinations.

"Tho it is only in very simple matters that we can restore the former combination, yet we never put down our inability to the annihilation of any of the factors. We can not recover them, we say, but we never doubt that they are still in existence.

"But tho the immortality of the objective world is acknowledged, it is a subject of great doubt in the subjective. Living in the body here, we grow to think that our body is us, and the endless cases in which we are more or less influenced by the body helps to strengthen this feeling. But, indeed, tho the body, being the most intimate objective part to us, naturally exerts a proportionally strong influence, still it is an influence and not a creator. This is seen at death or the ceasing of the combination of the soul and body. When a man dies is there any factor unaccounted for in the change that comes upon him? His body still

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exists, but the rapid falling to pieces that comes upon it shows that that has gone which held it together. He has gone, the subjective part.

"I labor under the great disadvantage of ignorance, but I believe I am right when I say that the factor which represents me can not be placed. I stay in my present manifestation, as we call the union of the subjective and objective, as long as I can, but when, in obedience to the nature of life, separation comes, it is because all the factors are forming fresh combinations. The very fact that the body is forming new combinations shows that something has left it. Now, until I can be shown differently, I shall hold that this something is the subjective part of the combination, that it is 'I,' that it must in accordance with the nature of life be forming a new combination also.

"The fact that when we die, as we say, we are still in the same universe as this, appears to some people absolutely blasphemous. Yet it is difficult to see why. The present world has been enjoyed for so short a time, the knowledge we have gained of it so small, that it is hard to see why we should have been awakened to it at all if at death it is done, and still harder to see why what is good in one portion of eternity should not be good in another.

"So, for man, life is immortal or endless, as in the objective world so in the subjective. Life can not be without immortality, for it is immortality; immortality, moreover, of individuality."

FEDERATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

IT is now generally agreed among the leading religious denominations that the prospects for bringing about anything like organic union among the various sects of Christendom are almost hopeless. Such a union must at least be a thing of the distant future. The most that can be expected very soon is a reunion of the divided elements among some of the denominations themselves, such as has been recently proposed between the Northern and the Southern sections of the Baptist and the Presbyterian churches. Any drawing together beyond this is more likely to take the federative form. Federation in all lines of service in which the churches have a common and agreed interest seems to offer a more practical basis for united and concentrated effort than any platform embodying the idea of organic union could now afford. And what is true of the denominations in this respect is true of the great young people's societies which have become in recent years such a powerful factor in the life and work of the churches. Organic union among these societies has been proposed, but has been practically abandoned, and for the same reason that has operated among the churches themselves. The plan is now to form a federation of the young people's societies. *The Independent* publishes a symposium in which leading representatives of a number of these societies present their views on this subject. The discussion is opened by H. K. Carroll, LL.D., who speaks, first, of the fruitless efforts to bring the young people's societies together in an organic union. Then, after enumerating the various organizations among which such efforts have been made, he says:

"As immediate union of all these bodies is out of the question, why should there not be an Alliance or Federation of them? They have no creeds that stand in the way of closer relations. There is no question of polity to keep them asunder. They have the same object, similar pledges, and practise methods which do not vary widely. Such a Federation could in no way injuriously affect the denominational loyalty or usefulness of any society. Neither would it interfere with denominational control and denominational development. It would manifest the unity which already exists between the young people of various denominations and increase it by the spirit of cooperation and fraternal fellowship which it would promote. It would convince those who are soon to assume the burden of responsibility for the conduct of the great work of the churches that denominational boundaries need not be impassable barriers, but only indicate different fields of labor."

Dr. Carroll also suggests that a general Congress or Conference of all young people's societies be called in 1900. "Such a gathering," he says, "would, in itself, be a magnificent testimony to the growth of Christian unity and to the development of the Christian forces of the church." In conclusion Dr. Carroll gives the following table showing the number of members of the various young people's societies in the United States, according to the latest reports:

Societies.	*Members.*
Christian Endeavor (forty churches).....	2,162,000
Epworth League, Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,500,000
Epworth League, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	150,000
Baptist Young People's Union.....	400,000
Young People's Christian Union, United Brethren	75,000
Luther League, Lutheran.....	60,000
Young People's Christian Union, United Presbyterian.....	35,146
Young People's Christian Union, Associate Reform.....	2,223
Young People's Christian Alliance, Evangelical Association.....	30,407
Total members.....	4,414,776

The young people's societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church find a voice in Bishop W. X. Ninde, president of the Epworth Board of Control, who heartily indorses the federative plan. He says:

"But while organic union seems impossible, certainly for the time, there are no Christians in the land who feel a stronger yearning for a union of sympathy and cooperation in Christian work than do the young people represented in the Epworth League. We are fully committed to the general plan of a Federation or Alliance of young people's societies. Our Board of Control, at its recent session in New York, emphatically reaffirmed its wish for the closest spiritual unity with all Christian young people, and its readiness to make or receive overtures for joining hands in all practical methods of Christian work. It especially indorsed the suggestion of a Congress of Christian young people of all the churches to commemorate the opening of the new century."

The United Society of Christian Endeavor is represented by three different writers—by its general secretary, Mr. John Willis Baer, and by two of its trustees, Tennis S. Hamlin, D.D., and John T. Beckley, D.D. Mr. Baer recites some of the efforts which his society has made to bring itself into cooperative relations with the great denominational societies. These efforts have been successful in some cases; in others they have not. In conclusion Mr. Baer says:

"God speed the day when the fellowship between the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor shall have become as full as Christian Endeavor's present relation with the Baptist Union and other similar denominational unions! Christian Endeavor stands ready to do its part, has repeatedly made overtures to our brethren, and the question is still in the hands of a special committee of the Christian Endeavor trustees.

"The committee will welcome suggestions, and may its efforts be blessed in binding all the young people of evangelical churches into a closer spiritual fellowship that shall in no way interfere with denominational control. There is no reason why everything that is worth having in the way of denominational control of young people's societies should not be maintained without sacrificing anything that is worth having of interdenominational fellowship and fraternity as realized through Christian Endeavor unions and conventions."

Dr. Hamlin thinks that Dr. Carroll's suggestion of a Federation is entirely feasible. He says:

"All these societies are practical, not speculative or doctrinal. They are all working for the common ends of developing the Christian life in knowledge and graces. All study the same social problems, and try to be good neighbors and good citizens. A gathering, not too large, of representatives of them all, to compare methods, suggest new lines of activity, stimulate each other's zeal, could result only in good, while I can conceive of no interest that it could imperil. Who could oppose it unless such as do not want the reunion of Christendom ever to come, and hence fear anything that brings Christ's people together?

"The specific suggestion of a general Congress in 1900 seems most felicitous."

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Dr. Beckley speaks with special enthusiasm of the idea. He says:

"Federation is the next step forward in the Young People's movement. It is logical and providential. The uprising of the young people is the most significant fact in the history of modern Christendom—the twenty-ninth chapter of the Book of the Acts. Its import is far-reaching. It is a splendid apologetic. When the enemy was claiming that Christianity was decadent and the Bible was a last year's almanac, this army of consecrated disciples, numbered by millions, came to the front, an army not of those who cry *morituri salutamus*, but of those who command the future.

"Dr. Carroll's suggestion breathes the very spirit of the times—shall we not say the Spirit of God?"

The general secretary of the Bapitst Young People's Union, E. E. Chivers, is inclined to view the prospect with more caution. He says in the conclusion of his article:

"If it can be shown that there are practical needs to be gained of sufficient importance to justify the formation of a new body, there is little doubt that hearty cooperation could be secured. There are many who think we have reached the utmost limits of organization already, and that we are in danger of being overweighted by our machinery. As a rule, too, formal schemes for the promotion of union are less likely to attain the desired result than the quiet, unobtrusive process of growth. The suggested Federation will win acceptance only as it furnishes adequate reason for being."

Rev. J. A. Duff, of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church, expresses the view that federation is practicable while organic union is not. He says:

"There is a growing conviction in the minds of many that Christianity as represented by the Protestant churches—each one working in its own way without reference to the success of the whole—does not present a united front against either idolatry or the spirit of the world.

"While not ready for union, many are ready for such a movement as will combine the efforts of all and direct against the things that ought not to be. If this can be accomplished by such a method as you propose, then, as an individual, I most heartily commend the effort you are making, and I promise my earnest cooperation."

That federation is heartily to be desired is the opinion of J. P. Landis, D.D., Ph.D., president of the Young People's Christian Union, United Brethren. After enumerating the advantages of such a plan, he says:

"As far, therefore, as I have a right to speak for our Young People's Christian Union, I say, by all means let there be a meeting called of all the young people's organizations; and as 1900 seems to be a specially appropriate time, let it be then. We shall vote for a Federation."

E. F. Eilert, president of the Luther League, is not prepared to give the Federation plan the degree of approval accorded by the other writers. He sees some serious difficulties in the way, and these he mentions. Among other things he says:

"We have in our organization a number of Christian Endeavor societies who, from the very fact of their being identified with an interdenominational body, would have no hesitancy in cooperating in such a movement, and there are also other societies not Christian Endeavor that would approve of the plan; but, on the other hand, there are societies of various names in connection with the Luther League that would hesitate and others that would positively object to any alliance, holding that the great differences in doctrine and belief of the various denominations, with which the organizations participating in the Alliance are connected, would make even a semblance of union absolutely impossible.

"But even tho a general Congress or Conference, as is proposed, were to be held and be of a merely informal character, to compare notes and discuss plans for carrying on the work of our respective organizations for the spreading of Christ's Kingdom, would the results justify the calling together of such a gathering? I am not prepared to answer this; but the fact that the plans of work among our young people's societies differ so greatly would seem to make practical results hardly possible."

The Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical Association is represented by Rev. S. P. Spreng. After speaking of the importance of keeping their own denominational body intact on its present lines, Mr. Spreng says:

"But for myself I am in hearty sympathy with the proposition of Dr. Carroll to form a federation of young people's societies. To what extent I herein voice the sentiment of our people I can not at this moment undertake to say; but, knowing the liberal spirit of fraternity which has always characterized our church, and the traditional readiness with which, from the days of Jacob Albright down, we have cooperated with all others in the work of extending Christ's kingdom, I have little hesitation in holding out the assurance that we will not stand aloof from such a movement if it be entered into by all other societies without committing ourselves to anything more definite.

"I am especially sure that a universal Congress in 1900 on such a large scale could not fail to be productive of much good. It would emphasize the essential unity of spirit which exists between all its constituents. It would facilitate cooperation on lines of philanthropy and civic reform, if not, indeed, in general evangelistic and missionary campaigns. It would awaken our young people, as nothing else could, to a realization of the greatness of the cause with which they are identified. It would help us to make manifest to the world the oneness of believers in Christ."

A GERMAN ECCLESIASTIC'S VIEW OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY.

ONE of the best-informed writers among the Protestants of Germany is Dr. Hermann Dalton, Consistory Councillor in Berlin, and for many years a leading Protestant pastor in St. Petersburg. He is a great traveler and has made "study-tours" (*Studienveisen*), as they are called in Germany, in all the chief Christian countries of the globe. Some time ago he also visited America, and his opinion of American Christianity is interesting reading, coming from a German who himself holds a high office in a state church. He recently delivered an address in Hanover, from which the *Deutsche Volkszeitung* gives the following summary:

"The question has often been put whether it would not be better for the churches of Germany, which are more or less dissatisfied with their connection with the state, to sever this connection and become independent as are the churches of America. The speaker declared that the exceptional and remarkable influence enjoyed by the various North American denominations through their synods, assemblies, and the like, shows that the view entertained in Germany that a dissolution of the connection between state and church would result in serious harm to the church, and that the latter needs the protecting arm of the state, is entirely incorrect. Then too the American churches have great advantages over the German. In America it would not be possible for the same pulpit to be occupied in the morning by a conservative and in the afternoon by a rationalist, so that contradictory theology would be heard in one and the same day in the same church and by the same congregation. Nor is it possible in America that a pastor would openly antagonize the principles of the church communion to which he is indebted for his pastoral office.

"The church buildings in America are, as a rule, from an architectural point of view, absolutely lacking in all beauty, and are built mostly with a view to their practicability. Occasionally, but rarely, do we find a real beautiful church in America, as, *e.g.*, Dr. John Hall's in New York. The larger and wealthier congregations are accustomed to establish mission-places and daughter congregations in various parts of the cities, so that the number of congregations and churches in New York city, for instance, is five times as great as in Berlin.

"Colleges, theological seminaries, and the like are, as a rule, independent of state control and are in charge of the religious denominations, which enables these to control the character of the instruction given and keep teachers and pupils in touch with the tenets of the churches.

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"The speaker declared that in all his travels he had nowhere found pastors and people so true to the confessions of the churches as is the case in America; and stated that if he had possessed the knowledge which he secured by his study of the American independent churches thirty years ago, he would have put all his energies to work in order to secure the independence of the churches of Germany. Only one generation ago the experiment was ventured upon in Scotland to free the church from the state, and it has proved a success, because behind the leaders stood a pious people, something that could scarcely be claimed for Germany at the present time."

A prominent German church journal, in commenting on these views, says:

"It certainly is phenomenal to hear such words of praise for the free churches of America from the lips of a Berlin consistory councillor. The speaker, however, is perfectly correct in saying that, under present circumstances, it is impossible all at once to change the state churches into independent churches. Germany is not yet ripe for such a separation, the chief reason being that the masses are not so thoroughly imbued with the principles of Christianity as they should be to make such an important innovation safe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW CRUSADE OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

"BACK to Christ" has been made a sort of watchword among certain of the biblical critics, whose professed effort is, by a close examination of the "simple original Gospels," to reconstruct the historical Christ, and to clear away the clouds which nineteen centuries of strife and turmoil have rolled between the Savior as He was and the world as it is. Edward Caird, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, in writing on this effort (*The New World*, March), finds the reason for it in the tendency seen in various directions to look for the explanation of a thing to its origin and to treat the first form in which a principle or idea manifests itself as its true form, the standard by which all subsequent phases must be measured. While this tendency, he thinks, has done much good, we are apt to forget in going back to some prophet or philosopher or statesman for light on modern questions that we carry with us a consciousness of difficulties of which they were oblivious.

In a measure, the same objection applies to "the new crusade of criticism" to overcome the limits of time, and revivify the dead past, and bring back Christ in all the distinct lineaments of a living personality. The desire to do this is natural, but is it not, asks Dr. Caird, based on an illusion? The reasons for his question may be gleaned from the following extracts:

"The old crusaders, when they had made conquest of the sacred soil and possessed themselves of the tomb of Christ, had to learn the lesson of the text, 'He is not here; he is risen;' and the new crusaders, who are striving to give us back Christ as He was in the flesh, will have to learn it also. For two things, I think, are obvious: in the first place, that, after all our effort, we can only make a far-off approximation to the impression of actual contact. We can not live in the first century, and revive the thousand details of a life that has passed away. We can not verify the exact words and deeds which have reached us through the medium of a different language, and colored by the memories of many persons who were not trained to be solicitous about verbal accuracy. And in the second place, if we could translate ourselves into the past, we should not get from it what we wish, except as interpreted by all those experiences, all those controversies and conflicts of the subsequent time, from which we seek to escape—controversies and conflicts of thought and life which could not be present to the mind of Jesus or to His disciples, but which have been evolved in the effort to work out the ideas which they expressed."

If it be claimed that the uniqueness of Jesus renders null such an objection as the last one just stated, Dr. Caird answers that this uniqueness, if it is to have any meaning at all for us, must be "that of giving just what was required at an important crisis—if you like at *the* most important crisis—of human development." Christ did not introduce into man's mind spiritual food which it was incapable of assimilating. To have done so would have been not only useless but fatal to man's growth. The writer continues:

"Now I think that if we pursue such a line of regress to the end, and try to take away from the image of Christ everything that can be said to be due in any way to the intellectual atmosphere in which He was viewed in His own or subsequent times, to the development of doctrine in the church, to the idealizing of St. Paul or St. John, or even to what we might call the necessary idealization that mingles with our memory of those who are gone—an idealization which may be said partly to reveal to us what they really were, partly to free the spirit of their lives from its earthly limitations—we shall gradually be led to empty our conception of Him of its content, or at least to reduce it to something very vague and general—something to which the religion of the world could not possibly be attached. On the other hand, if we reject this method and admit that Christ must be interpreted to us by that which sprang from Him, by the whole impression which He made upon His own and the immediately succeeding generation—and it is in this way that I think we must take Him, if we are to regard Him as the center of our religion—we can not draw lines of division anywhere; we must regard Him as living in and through His church, and revealing Himself more and more fully in it. We must treat Him as in a sense an idea, or, if you like, as a spirit, which finds new organs for itself in every generation, and which through these organs is continually developing new powers, and assimilating new elements of human life. We must, to use the expression of Tennyson, look to 'the Christ that is, and the Christ that is to be,' as much as to the Christ that has been, as the center of our hopes for humanity."

Dr. Caird does not wish it to be thought that he undervalues the effort to ascertain the verifiable facts of Christ's life, the exact words He said, the exact deeds done; but we should be aware of the two sources of illusion that attend the enterprise, in that it is a seeking for what can not be obtained and carries us into the danger of making an unnatural abstraction out of Christ. He recalls Christ's words, "If I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you," and remarks on this:

"If Christ could not live in His church till He ceased to be a present individual teacher of His disciples, it follows that we should not serve Christianity if, by any process of historical inquiry, we could make Christ live for ourselves again in all His fashion as a man. It is not 'Christ after the flesh' that we want; and, if not, it is better we should find Him in the many varied and changing, even if it be imperfect, forms of goodness that we see around us. Above all, it is better that we find Him in the long struggle of the church—meaning by the church all those who have been animated by His spirit—to overcome the world, and in the long development of the Christian idea, partly by rejection, partly by assimilation of other ideas. In short, the true attitude for thought which the modern Christian should adopt is to look upon his religion, not simply as loyalty to a Master in whom was once for all revealed all that he seeks to attain, but as adherence to a living principle which is working in the lives of himself and others, stimulating the development of new powers in humanity, freeing men from themselves, taking grudges and fears out of their hearts, and binding them together in a new solidarity of life."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"FOR the information of its readers in India," *The Independent* says that the stories told there of the immense success in this country of Swami Vivekananda, a Buddhist representative at the Parliament of Religions, "are all nonsense." "He has made himself a picturesque figure by his peculiar dress and has amused not a few companies of ladies in our various cities; but, so far as we know, he has had no converts, and has left no influence behind him; and he was not missed when he left us."

DR. H. CLAY TRUMBULL, of *The Sunday-School Times*, publishes a monograph on the story of Jonah. Dr. Trumbull shows from the monuments and from Berosis that the fish-god Cannes was worshiped by the Assyrians. The name Cannes was modified to Ioannes, Yonah, and Jonah, so that the Ninevites recognized Jonah as their fish-god, and this explains his immediate and commanding influence. Whether Jonah antedated the cult of Cannes, and it rose from Jonah, or the reverse, appears to be doubtful.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO VIEWS OF THE TURKS.

THE annual crop of Turkish atrocities and Armenian retaliations has just begun to make its appearance in the newspapers, and has caused two talented Germans to argue in defense of both nationalities in the same publication—the Berlin *Zukunft*. Hans Barth holds, like Constance Sutcliffe, who described the Turk in *The Fortnightly Review* some time ago, that the Sultan's Mohammedan subjects are not given their due by public opinion. Johannes Lepsius believes that the agitation against the Turks, which he calls the "Eighth Crusade," can not be carried on too vigorously. Hans Barth opened the jousts as follows:

"When I read of modern 'Turkish atrocities' I can not help thinking of Franz v. Werner's 'Sketches,' written during the year of the Bulgarian horrors. He enters a Christian village supposed to have been the scene of Turkish barbarities, according to some English newspaper correspondent. But the villager follows the plow, the women hang out their washing, the hens scrape, and the cocks crow—and nobody has seen anything of the assassins. And there are not likely to be any. To understand the Turk, we must not ask information of the weak-minded 'Grand Old Man,' who knows as much about the Orient as 'General' Booth about Bavarian beer. We must not believe blindly what the missionaries tell us. Let us ask people who make their living in Turkey. Comparison between the Turk and the Armenian is not likely to result favorably to our fellow 'Christians.' Every one conversant with the Orient knows that the Armenians are, in the first place, swindlers and usurers. That they are not oppressed if they behave, is proven by the fact that the government offices are filled with them. Are not many ministers of state Armenians? Are they not found in many places as ambassadors? The Turk is industrious, sober, and absolutely honest and trustworthy. Who can say the same of the Armenian? We should not forget that the presence of the Armenian in government offices is largely the cause of Turkey's downfall. That the Turk loses patience when he is torn from his homestead to restore order in districts where the English missionary, *i.e.*, political agent, stirs up strife, is not to be wondered at. It is, however, safe to say that the atrocities committed by the Turks are not much worse than the barbarities of Christian nations suppressing a rebellion. Only, it is called civilization in the latter case. I suppose the English, blowing from the mouth of their cannons *en masse* the mutinous Indians, are 'pacifying' their subjects correctly; the French, suffocating the Arabs in Algiers, do nothing wrong; the women of Palermo, who roasted and ate policemen in a spirit of frenzy, are not to be blamed. What about the 'Christian' Menelik? The greatest political mistake of the Turks was that they have always sheltered people who fled from religious persecution, from the times of the inquisition to the most recent periods. But nobody mentions that to-day. If the Turks had carried out in practise their theoretical rule that every one living among them must be converted, if they had Mohammedanized the Armenians as the Spaniards Christianized the Mexicans, there would probably be peace in Turkey."

Dr. Johannes Lepsius replies:

"The new crusade in which we are engaged is backed by such evangelical ministers as Beyschlag, Harnack, Cremer, Bodelschwingh, and Rade, men who can not be called narrow-minded. The Grand Old Man and the English certainly have no monopoly of this sympathy for the Armenians. Switzerland, undoubtedly an independent country as far as politics is concerned, has contributed $120,000. Father Charmetant, who agitates in Catholic France, has been encouraged by the French Government. The Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia both countenance the movement. But the 'educated' German is not to be had for such work. The 'educated, enlightened, intelligent' German repudiates any movement fostered by the Protestant clergy. Yet, even in Germany, $150,000 to $175,000 has been collected to relieve the suffering of the Armenian. One thing is certain. Our crusade has not cost a single Turk a drop of blood, while it has relieved an immense amount of suffering."

Dr. Barth then continued:

"Dr. Lepsius's reply seems to me no reply. He does not refute my statements. He does not attempt to prove me wrong in showing that the Armenian, of whatever denomination, is morally much inferior to the Turk. Every one knows that Christianity has not exercised an elevating influence over the nations of the East. Neither does Dr. Lepsius answer the statement (supported by quotations from many reliable authors) that the Turk is a much better man than he is generally described to be, that he is intelligent, willing, and honest."

Dr. Lepsius has the last word as follows:

"Dr. Barth seems to aim at the alternative whether the Turk or the Armenian is the better man. In my opinion that has nothing to do with the case. The Armenian trader of whose character he complains does not represent the whole Armenian people, and the Turkish farmer is not the same as the Turkish official. The question is much more simple. It is the Armenian who has been massacred. Hence the Armenian has my sympathy *a priori*, whatever his character may be."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAWAII AND THE JAPANESE.

FOR a long time Japanese cheap labor found a ready market in Hawaii. At present, however, the Japanese are regarded as a source of danger, and they are refused admittance. The reason is not far to seek. The Sandwich Islands are controlled by Americans, who readily assimilate other white immigrants and find no difficulty in ruling the gentle natives. Nor has it been difficult to keep the Chinese coolie in subjection. The Japanese, however, refuse to acknowledge the whites as their intellectual superiors, and Japanese influence is growing to such extent that the American masters of Hawaii fear they will be swamped by the Asiatics unless Uncle Sam annexes the group.

The Honolulu papers do not mince matters. They do not attempt to conciliate the Japanese. *The Advertiser* declares that the world belongs to the English-speaking nations, and that the attempt of the Japanese to obtain possession of Hawaii is preposterous. *The Star*, referring to complaints made by the Japanese at a public meeting, says:

"The only course for the Government is to remain firm. It is rather amusing to notice that one speaker at the meeting says the Japanese will abide by the decision of the supreme court. Of course they will abide by the decision of the supreme court. Do they think that they will be allowed to do anything else? Such an expression has very much the sound of a threat."

In another place *The Star* says:

"It is the white race against the yellow, and every white man here means that the white race shall win. Of course the best of troops may be betrayed by their leaders, as Prussia was after the battle of Jena, when fortress after fortress fell without a blow. So the cause of the white man here might be betrayed, but we can not think it."

Annexation, thinks our contemporary, is the only means to prevent the "wily Jap" from becoming the legal equal, and eventually the political superior, of the Anglo-Saxon. It says:

"All this would be changed in an instant if only we had annexation. The treaty would disappear and the Japanese would occupy no status at all. Nothing but annexation can save the islands. Just as old Cato used to say in the Roman Senate in season and out of season, 'Delenda est Carthago' (Carthage must be destroyed), so *The Star* says, 'The Islands must be annexed and saved from falling into the hands of Japan.'"

The Hawaiian Gazette is somewhat more moderate. It does not think that it is wise to provoke a quarrel with Japan, nor does it deny that the Japanese, if allowed to come to Hawaii, should also be granted that social and political standing to which their intelligence entitles them. If the American masters of Hawaii

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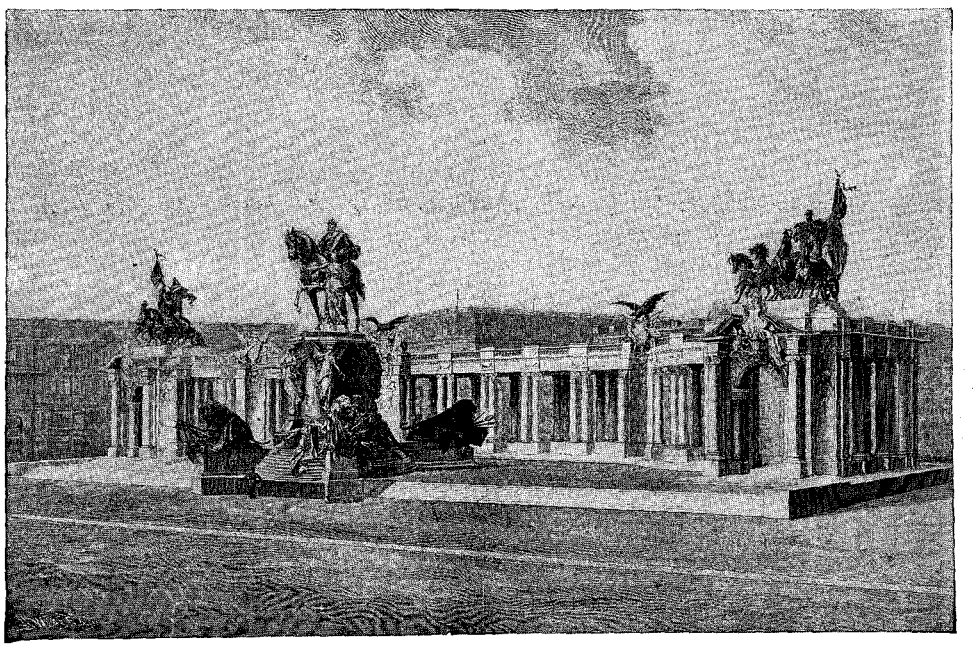
do not want to be troubled, they must refuse to employ Japanese. We quote as follows:

"'What are you going to do about it?' What, indeed! Certainly nothing can be accomplished by condemning the Asiatic. Who brought the Asiatic? Certainly not by raising a howl that covers the surface for the time being, and meanwhile allowing the same undercurrent of Asiatic importation to continue. Certainly not by looking the situation full in the face and doing nothing. The remedy is a vigorous one, and requires a revolution in the industrial life of the country. The only remedy is to replace the Asiatic with the white laborer. This can not be done in a day, but it can be done, and must be done, if Hawaii is to realize what has been regarded for the last fifty years as its 'manifest destiny.' The people must place the principles of Anglo-Saxon civilization above the value of a dollar. The enunciation of principle without consistent action amounts to nothing."

THE GERMAN CENTENARY.

MARCH 22 the Germans celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I. The chief feature of the celebrations was the unveiling of the memorial on the Schloss Freiheit, Berlin, where one of the most imposing of the many great memorials in Germany has been placed. It consists of an equestrian statue, nearly seventy feet high, surrounded by allegorical figures, and placed in the center of a spacious colonnade, which will serve to receive the statues and memorials of future great men.



THE EMPEROR WILLIAM I. MEMORIAL IN BERLIN.

The man thus honored was at one time the most unpopular person in Germany. In 1849 he was forced to fly to England. Called to the throne, he followed the maxim that the monarch, tho the servant of the state, must not allow himself to be swayed by the opinion of the masses, but should retain the right of final decision. It was he who discovered Bismarck's talents, he who, in spite of the bitter opposition of the press, the church, and the parliament, in spite of numerous attempts upon his life—by some of which he was wounded—created that strong army which made it possible for the Germans to unite, and has prevented the nations of Europe, for the first time in nearly two thousand years, from making Germany their common battle-ground. To-day the memory of William I. of Prussia, son of Queen Louise, grand-nephew of Frederick the Great, is honored as the first Emperor of the regenerated German Empire even by the Radicals. But quite a discussion has arisen over the right of the dead Emperor to be called William the Great, and the occasion has also been used by the Radicals for the drawing of comparisons unfavorable to the present occupant of the throne between him and his grandfather.

The *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"We live in a democratic age. The men whom history calls 'great' were the product of absolutist times. One may talk of Peter the Great, but not of a Washington the Great. It is a good thing for Germany that William the First only did his duty on the throne. Had he been more mercurial, the fate of the nation might have been very different. It is to be hoped that his chief virtues as a reigning monarch—his wise moderation in speech and action—will be copied as the best result of the festivities in his honor."

Maximilian Harden in the *Zukunft* also expresses the opinion that William I. was chiefly a constitutional monarch. He says:

"The old Emperor feared that some successor to the throne might forget that we live in constitutional times. He reckoned with the terrible possibility that some future monarch could trust the ability inherited from his Hohenzollern ancestors, and attempt to be the sole connecting link between the Chancellor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Premier of Prussia. . . . We are strongly reminded of that fantastic Emperor, Otto III., who honored the dead body of Charlemagne. It would have been better for him to have quietly pondered over the qualities which made his illustrious predecessor great."

These hidden attacks upon the present Emperor are not unanswered. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, in a bitter comment upon the Radical elements, expresses itself to the following effect:

A little learning truly is a dangerous thing. The extreme liberty of the press granted by the constitution in Germany is regarded very largely as a license for half-educated people to attack better men. That we live in a democratic age is true enough, but democracy appears generally in a most unlovely garb. Its guardians, far from raising themselves by honest efforts, seek to level down all mankind by refusing recognition to any man who has the misfortune to be superior in ability. To judge from the utterances of the "progressive" press, it is a matter of congratulation that men can be prevented by the constitution from being of great use to their country. To sneer at enthusiasm, to ridicule patriotism, to prevent a noble man from gaining influence by exaggerating the importance of his faults, are evidently the marks of "democratic" greatness.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* explains that the term "great" is generally applied where two or more rulers of the same name are remembered, to distinguish the most able. This paper adds:

"William I. deserves richly the title 'great,' if we consider what he has done. Many of us, however, do not like to apply it to him because it seems to remove him from us. He lives still with us, who have seen him and known him, and our affection for him is so sincere that we are loth to call him great rather than kind."

The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"William I. was at heart an humble man, and often naïvely expressed his astonishment 'that the God of the Hohenzollerns and of Prussia should have chosen him to do these great things.' He acknowledged himself an instrument of fate only. He would, we think, have shown much dissatisfaction and wonderment had he known that his grandson claims for him all the credit of the

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work done partly, if not wholly, by Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon."

But many publications outside Germany are willing to accept the title William the Great as correct. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"He was convinced that the monarch, as working head of the state, was essential to Prussia, and he risked and nearly destroyed the dynasty in his passionate struggle to maintain the idea. Gradually he overcame even mental opposition. He considered a large army necessary, and created it. . . . Constitution or no constitution, legal budgets or no budgets, argumentative victories or argumentative defeats, the army should be, and the army was, and conquered not only Denmark, Austria, and France, but the reluctance of the people. . . . From the day on which Doppel was won no Prussian has ever doubted that, as regards the army at all events, King William was wiser than his subjects. . . . He was, as we have said, a man devoid of jealousy, and incapable of believing that there could be rivalry between the sovereign and any subject, however highly placed; but there must have been policy, too, in the retirement of William I. No one ever doubted that he ruled, that his decision was final, that the motive force of his state was his signature; but he never stepped forward in front, never made resounding speeches, never even allowed his correspondence to pass under the public eye. When the credit of plans was given by the world to Prince Bismarck alone the sovereign made no sign, when victories were attributed solely to Von Moltke's strategy he remained silent or seemed to acquiesce. He claimed no credit, rejected no discredit, made no effort to impress opinion, issued no startling general orders, but was content to be in the silence of his closet what he had described himself as being, the irremovable 'pivot of power.'"

The Speaker doubts not that William I. owed much to the ability of the men whom he selected as his assistants. "But," continues the paper:

"In the capacity for ruling a great nation he showed himself inferior to none among the singularly able sovereigns who built up so quickly the fortunes of his house. William the Great stands in the history of Prussia beside the Great Elector and Frederick the Great as one of the three founders of the state. If he lacked in some ways breadth and versatility, he possessed in a rare measure those gifts of will and character which are even more essential to a statesman. He knew his purpose and he knew his men."

"If it is not great to select able assistants who, like Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke, were ridiculed at first, and whose power was only known to the discerning eye of the Emperor-King," then, the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, would like to know, what is great? Our contemporary is also amused that the German Radicals are inconsistent enough to admit Bismarck as autocratic founder of the Empire, while they refuse credit to the man without whom Bismarck would never have been anything, and that they praise the first Emperor's humility to censure his grandson, and in the same breath deny the title "great" to William I. because he was simple in his habits and willing to recognize the greatness of others. That William I. did not rule in person, the *Handelsblad* regards as a modern myth, set afloat for political purposes.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY GERMANY DISCOURAGES EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE an important section of our people endeavor to restrict immigration, the country which for many years furnished the largest contingent of our immigrants is also anxious to divert the tide of emigration from our shores. The German colonies are beginning to absorb much of it, but their capacity is limited, for South Africa is not suited for small farms. The German Government has therefore decided to encourage emigration to Spanish America. The following excerpt from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* describes the reasons:

"The Government is acting in accordance with a new principle. To restrict emigration is no longer thought of; instead, the Government will endeavor to guide emigration as public opinion in Germany demands. The emigrant is to be no longer a dead loss. The country, having paid for his education and training, should profit by his settling abroad. Hence the tide of emigration will be turned as much as possible away from North America and toward South America. North America, it is argued, is useless to Germany as a home for her surplus population. The American is so similar in character to the German that the latter is speedily assimilated, and is soon ready to compete with his former countrymen in all agricultural and industrial branches. In South America, especially in southern Brazil and in the La Plata states, German customs and the German language are preserved much longer, and the German settler in those parts remains a customer of German industrials to a much more appreciable extent. There are, of course, exceptions. In the United States may be found German settlements whose inhabitants have preserved their nationality for generations, and in some cases the German emigration has been absorbed in a remarkably quick manner by South American peoples. But, on the whole, it is certain the German resists assimilation much longer among the Latins than among the English races. Emigration will, therefore, be directed as much as possible to the shores of South America.

"This does not mean that emigration to the United States and Canada will be forcibly prevented, or that the Government will make special efforts to send to South America people who have already decided to emigrate to North America, or to Australia. The Government will, however, endeavor to obtain special advantages for Germans willing to swell the population of the southern continent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BJÖRNSON ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL STATES.

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON, sometimes called the Gladstone of Norway, sometimes the Castelar of the North, excuses his agitation for the secession of Norway from the Scandinavian union on the score of civilization. At the same time he rates the great powers for failing to guarantee the independence of small countries. He acknowledges that it will be difficult to convince the wolf that the lamb has a right to live, but makes an attempt to argue in defense of the weak. We condense the text of an article by Björnson, which appeared in *Politiken*, Copenhagen, as follows:

The three small kingdoms of Northern Europe are much more republican than the French Republic, and their inhabitants consequently much more free. Literature, art, science, research, invention all flourish to a much greater extent in small countries than in large empires. Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Palestine were small and weak when they gave to the world their most valuable intellectual gifts. Holland, the Italian republics, and Switzerland prove that a nation need not number 40,000,000 souls to produce great men. There are doubtless things which can be accomplished by great unions only, but nobody will be willing to say that the share of the small states in the development of civilization can be missed.

The great powers must be taught to see this. Armaments, such as borne by the nations of Europe at present, destroy the progressive element of these nations. The small states should be allowed to disarm, giving them an opportunity to solve the great social problems which agitate the world. Hence the small states must set a practical example in the matter of arbitration. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, and Portugal must force the great powers to open a European congress for the discussion of this important matter. Twenty-seven millions of Europeans are interested in the matter, and their opinion should have some weight. The generosity of the princes ruling large empires, the love of justice in the different parliaments in Europe, and the continual extension of humanitarian principles are strong enough to render the work of such a congress effective. The abolition of war must proceed from the people of the small states. If they demand absolute neutrality, their demand will be granted. They can then reduce their armaments to a force sufficient to preserve order within their boundaries, and advance the cause of civilization without hindrance.

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THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THROUGHOUT the world Englishmen are asked to contribute to the Indian famine fund, and they respond to the call right royally. But private charity is not able to cope with the evil, and the British Government stedfastly refuses to make a grant. Instead, a loan of $45,000,000 will be made, as the Indian revenues are not at present large enough to pay expenses. This has been severely criticized in some anti-English papers, but the English press all over the globe believe that foreign criticism is unjust. *The Cape Times*, Capetown, declares that the criticism of English administration is "a piece of ignorant conceit, due to the natural insolence of the foreigner." The Auckland *News* is certain that, "altho these visitations have not been free from loss of life by starvation under British rule, the loss has been steadily diminishing," and feels confident that this will be the last time when the Indian subjects of Her Majesty die for want of food. *The Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, hopes that Englishmen all over the world will contribute liberally to the famine fund. It says:

"Englishmen have a right to be proud of the great empire which is ruled so admirably by a handful of civil servants and a tiny army which would scarcely make a single corps in the legions of a European power. Such a work eclipses any achievement the history of the nations can furnish. Hence patriotism alone should suffice to stimulate British subjects wherever they may reside to give liberally to a cause which affects them so nearly."

In India there is much dissatisfaction with the authorities. The Bombay *Guardian* thinks the Government relies too much upon the rains which have just fallen, and which can not produce crops at a moment's notice. The *Indian Witness* bitterly complains that English officials, for political reasons, refuse aid not only from Russia, but also from America, altho the Indian Government is certainly not competent to deal with famine. The Calcutta *Pioneer* thinks grain exports from India should have been prohibited last autumn, yet rice was leaving the country, altho in diminished quantities, in January. *The Friend of India* speaks of the "criminal negligence and callousness of the authorities," who desert the hot cities for their cool summer resorts as if nothing had happened. These complaints have not passed unheeded in the British Isles, but comments upon them are confined to the Irish and Socialist press. The majority of the London papers ignore the indignation meetings in which the attitude of the Government is censured. *Justice*, London (Socialist), referring to the mass-meeting in St. James's Hall, says:

"Quite recently we expressed a hope that the conspiracy of silence on the part of the press with regard to Indian affairs had been broken down. That hope, it now appears, is not to be realized. . . . After months and months of agitation, with threatenings and slaughter ringing from every conventicle in the land; with practically the whole of the capitalist press at its back; with unlimited funds at its disposal, and the Nonconformist conscience stirring it to indignant frenzy, the so-called Armenian crusade could not get together such a meeting, even with the powerful aid of London's greatest territorial magnate. . . . But that meeting was 'boomed' for weeks and weeks beforehand, for all it was worth; and the papers afterward did their best to add to its importance by giving voluminous reports of its proceedings. That, however, was a different matter. It is one thing to denounce atrocities committed by Turks in Armenia; it is quite another to denounce iniquities still more atrocious, perpetrated by the British Government in India. . . . To the classes, and to the class press here, the starvation of millions of people in India by stealing their means of life is a small matter compared with the slaughter of a few hundred Armenians."

United Ireland, Dublin, draws a striking parallel between the Irish famine of 1847 and the present suffering of India. The following description of the Irish famine, thinks our contemporary, fully illustrates what is going on in India:

"As the famine advanced the Government became alarmed, and relief works were started. Then Peel went out of office, and Lord John Russell succeeded him. This gentleman thought that political economy should get a chance in putting an end to the famine, and so he announced that the Government would not interfere with the ordinary mercantile supply of Indian corn to the people; with the result, of course, that Indian meal rose to famine prices. At the same time the Labor Rate act was worked on the most approved economic principles also. Nobody could get relief unless they worked for it; not even women, children, or old men; not even people down with the plague. This system was keeping up something like 10,000 officials, but was not putting an end to the famine, and was having practically no effect on the plague, with which the Government seemed to have no concern."

JOHN BULL (in a moment of generosity): "Don't throw away the crumbs, Kitty. They will do for the Indians." —*Figaro, Paris.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE wife of Captain Dreyfus, the French officer sentenced to banishment on a barren island for betraying secrets of the French army to a foreign power, has never ceased in her efforts to prove the innocence of her husband. An exhaustive examination carried on with the assistance of all European military departments gives color to the suspicion that Captain Dreyfus's sentence was the result of a fearful judicial error. A movement for the reopening of the case is going on, and there is some talk of sending the captain to Algiers, to await the results of a new trial.

BEBEL, the chief of the German Socialists, has once more told the Reichstag that it is not his fault if there is no bloody revolution in Germany. He declared that the powers do not preserve peace in Eastern Europe for the love of peace, but because they fear a general rising of the Socialists. The Christian Socialists, who uphold national patriotism, received a decided snub from the old revolutionist. His speeches are, however, received with little attention nowadays. Another member of the Reichstag declared himself convinced that the Socialist danger has passed its zenith, and that the masses are getting tired of the evident difference of Socialist promises and the treatment workmen receive in socialist institutions.

THE following will show how impossible it is for a people like the Germans to demand a government dominated by a political party. There are no less than eleven 'parties' in the Reichstag. The new People's Party has 12 members, the German Social Reform Party 13, the Progressive Liberal Union (*Freisinnige Vereinigung*) 14, the Poles 18, Progressive People's Party (*Freisinnige Volkspartei*) 25, Imperialist Party 25, Independents 30, Socialists 48, National Liberals 50, Conservatives 58, Roman Catholic Centrists 101. The latter and the Poles alone may be depended upon to vote in a body, hence they exercise an influence much out of proportion to the number of voters they represent. The Socialists are well organized, but their attitude is purely negative.

AMERICANS are sometimes nettled at the behavior of foreigners who look upon everything American as inferior. It seems that the complaint is not confined to our shores. The *Yorodzu Choho*, a Japanese paper, breaks forth as follows: "Hast thou, a stranger, no good word to speak for Japan and the Japanese, thou that livest in Japan, making a fortune on her shores, (either directly or indirectly)? Thou hast traveled on our roads, and we have asked no tolls from thee. Thy ships sail our seas, guided by the light of our beacons, yet tonnage and poundage we demand not of thee. Peace and safety we give thee in thy dwelling—not inferior, we trust, to those thou canst enjoy in thy own London or Manchester. Yet thou has naught but curses for us. Or is it English courtesy that is expressed thus rudely? We can not believe it. The great and noble England can not behave thus. It must be bastard sons of hers who thus bring infamy to their nation."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMEN AMONG THE ZULUS.

THE daughter of Bishop Colenso, who has lived among the Zulus and labored to secure the liberation of the Zulu chiefs imprisoned at St. Helena since the capture of Cetewayo, entertains a high respect for that savage South African race and accuses England of failure to do them justice. At her father's house she frequently played hostess to great Zulu chiefs, and when the Zulu troubles began that many-gabled, quaint residence was the one white-man's dwelling where racial differences were forgotten. In an interview on the social and domestic relations of the Zulus, Miss Colenso gives, in *The Humanitarian*, London, interesting facts in support of her high estimate of the moral character of the race. We quote from the article as follows:

"What is the position of the Zulu women," I asked Miss Colenso; "are they entirely downtrodden?"

"I do not consider that they are at all downtrodden. As an example of the honor which is paid to women, take the fact that women have ruled as great chiefs among the Zulus. There is no written or unwritten salic law. . . .

"Polygamy is of course the custom of the country, but each wife demands and has a separate hut for herself and her children, and it is very much her castle; only the husband has a right to enter it, and she need not allow another wife or the children of another wife to cross the doorstep against her wish. It is in a sense her property,—not that she could sell it, but she has a dominant ownership. No Zulu would dream of marrying another wife until he was in a position to provide her with a separate hut. This system imparts a dignity to the wife which is not found among polygamous people where a separate home is not provided for each wife. You have none of the petty jealousies and quarreling which distinguish the harems of the East among Zulu women, who as a rule are most friendly to each other, and the many wives of a great chief will live in a little colony of huts, each mistress in her own house and family and interchanging friendly visits with the other ladies similarly situated."

Courtship is unrestricted, and there is freedom of choice within the regiments "told off" to marry. Miss Colenso says:

"There is a sort of leap-year arrangement which permits a girl to make the proposal of marriage. It is managed with the utmost decorum and secrecy. For example, if a Zulu girl has set her heart upon a young man she will suddenly disappear from her home—her relations are not supposed to know where she has gone—and taking a confidential friend with her she goes to the home of the favored swain, and if his parents receive her she is treated as his future bride, and arrangements for the wedding begin. If she does not find favor with the young man, her visit is not received, she is returned to, her own home with thanks, the object of her unrequited attachment usually making a handsome present to ease her feelings. A very romantic case of this kind came under my notice. I had a dear little maid-servant, she was quite a young lady in her way, and was the daughter of the first chief my father befriended when he was sent prisoner to the Cape. She was taken care of at the mission and educated at our school after which she came into my service. Her ways were very nice and particular, and she was most refined and delicate in her feelings. As the daughter of a great chief she would have had many suitors if it had not been for European intervention, but as it was the poor girl was quite 'out of it.' In due time, however, my young friend suddenly disappeared. She had set off, I discovered, with a companion for the home of one of the principal chiefs. Her visit was received with favor, and she is now his honorable wife and occasionally comes to see me when I am at home in Natal."

Divorce is unknown, but a wife may be sent back to her parents for misconduct. Marriage laws are strictly enforced against both sexes.

At home the woman's will is law, and the charge of the family belongs specially to her. Women do all the field work, but they are not beasts of burden. Miss Colenso says significantly:

"A Zulu woman with a hut of her own and her children around her, and a nice little patch of land which she cultivated and reaped the produce, assisted by her boys before they were old enough to serve the chief, was a person of some consequence. I am not sure but that many English wives might envy her life of freedom and independence, and as to field labor it is not regarded by a Zulu woman as more drudgery than the work about a house performed by an European woman of the same social position, and it must certainly be admitted she is allowed possession of the fruit of her labors, which English law has, only within modern times, given to our women, and even now the unwritten social law is prone to regard the husband as sole proprietor of the joint earnings of himself and his wife."

HIDDEN DANGERS OF CYCLING AGAIN.

AS was to be expected, Dr. Shadwell's article (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 20) on the danger of incurring serious nervous injuries by cycling even "in moderation," has not gone long without reply. The article was printed in the February *National Review*. In the March issue appears a brief but caustic reply from a devotee of the wheel, Mr. Frederick Pollock. Mr. Pollock complains that Dr. Shadwell's article contains very little that is definite enough to reply to. The gist of it is that he, Dr. Shadwell, has met a number of persons with whom cycling does not agree. The same may be said of any form of work, exercise, or amusement. As they that are whole need no physician, it is quite probable that a doctor may exaggerate the ratio of those injured to those benefited by the wheel. Mr. Pollock, speaking from his own personal experience, says he does not know of a single case of injury such as the doctor speaks of.

Dr. Shadwell attributed the nervous trouble to the constant vigilance required in balancing. On this point Mr. Pollock argues as follows:

"Some of Dr. Shadwell's own faculty seem to take a directly contrary view to his, and find a 'cerebral tonic' in that very subconscious or unconscious work of balancing and steering which tends, according to Dr. Shadwell, to alarming nervous strain. With all submission, Dr. Shadwell seems to forget that what many people want, and are all the better for, is muscular or nervous work, or both, of as different a kind as possible from what they have to take in their day's occupation. Oftentimes the rest of one part of the system can be adequately secured only by working some other part. Fencing is an admirable exercise, not merely because of the muscular motions it requires, but because its combinations of motion are peculiar to itself, and because while you are fencing it is absolutely impossible to think of anything else. The sub-conscious, or indeed unconscious, mental diversion of cycling is not nearly so strong as this, save when one is riding, for instance, in London traffic, or on a rough by-road, or down a steep hill; but I say that, except in the abnormal cases of Dr. Shadwell's 'hidden dangers,' it is not only harmless but, so far as it goes, all to the good. But then Dr. Shadwell waxes grave over the 'bicycle face.' He asks: 'Has anybody ever seen persons on bicycles talking and laughing and looking *jolly*, like persons engaged in any other amusement?' and answers: 'Never, I swear.' Well-behaved cyclists do not swear, so I answer, on the simple faith of a lawful man: 'Yes, often; in fact whenever and wherever two or three cyclists who have learnt to ride even tolerably, and are not naturally morose, are riding in company under fairly good conditions of road and weather.' One can be grave or gay, frivolous or serious, on a cycle just as much as on one's own legs. Doubtless many cyclists have had to ride on sad errands ere now, for the cycle is not a mere instrument of amusement; a fact, by the way, which Dr. Shadwell seems to ignore. But that is nothing to the purpose. It is something to have found one charge definite enough to be contradicted. The circumstance that I can positively contradict the one assertion of Dr. Shadwell's which I am able to test is not calculated to increase my confidence, beyond the specific facts for which he personally vouches, in regions where no test is available.

"Perhaps it may be presuming too far to suggest that Dr. Shadwell has never learnt to ride a bicycle himself; but at any

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rate he writes as if he supposed the operations of balancing and steering to be an ever-present and consciously felt nervous strain.' Any cyclist of a year's or even six months' standing can assure him that first the balancing, then the steering, and then the regulation of speed, become after some little practise as automatic as the corresponding actions in walking. Dr. Shadwell knows very well that walking itself is a perpetual act of balancing, and does not come all at once by nature. We have all had to learn it, at the cost of more tumbles than fall to the lot of most cyclists; and we may all forget it, wholly or partly, at moments when the proper coordinating nervous centers are enfeebled by sickness or accident. On Dr. Shadwell's principles, it would seem that some part of the fatigue of a long walk should have a cerebral origin. For aught I know this may be so, and, if a fact at all, it may well be a fact of some physiological interest. Only in that case there is no reason to take alarm when we find a similar element occurring in a more prominent manner in another kind of balancing motion which the present generation has not learnt in infancy."

THE SEA-MILLS OF CEPHALONIA.

THESE unique mills, which are run by a current of sea-water constantly setting inland and disappearing finally through fissures in the rock, have occasionally been described by travelers, but, strange as it may seem, they have not been studied by trained scientific observers until recently. F. W. and W. O. Crosby contribute to *Cassier's Magazine* (March) an article on the subject which we quote in part for the benefit of our readers. The Messrs. Crosby say that their attention was first called to the phenomenon by a note in a guide-book. They say:

"The phenomenon appeared not only unprecedented but contrary to nature. If she 'abhors a vacuum,' would she, could she, tolerate such a monstrous thing as an inverted river and vast, if not aching, voids, in realms beneath the sea for such an unnatural stream to flow into? Feeling thus somewhat incredulous as to the correctness of this account, despite the general reliability of Baedeker, the senior writer (F. W. Crosby) visited Argostoli and made a personal investigation.

"Argostoli is on the southern coast of Cephalonia on the landward side of a long, narrow ridge of limestone which forms its landlocked harbor. A mile north of the town, at the extremity of the promontory and the mouth of the harbor, are the sea-mills. The entire promontory is composed of the ordinary bluish-white secondary limestone. It is nearly destitute of soil and vegetation, and the surface is very rough and ragged from unequal weathering. The land is low and flat at the north end in the vicinity of the mills, but it gradually rises as it trends southward."

We are told that altho the remarkable landward current was never utilized till 1835, it had been long known to the natives without exciting any special interest. The "sea-mills" are no longer running, having been superseded by more modern flouring mills on a larger scale. The currents that once drove them, however, are still running and are thus described:

"Each race, or flume, is continued for a few yards beyond the mill, and terminates in an irregular pit excavated to a depth of three to five feet below the sea level. From this discharge pond, as it might be termed, the water rapidly disappears through numerous narrow openings, seemingly enlarged joint fissures. . .

"The only difficulty experienced in operating the mills was to prevent the ingress of seaweed and other trash which would choke up the discharge-vents. . . . The undershot water-wheels were placed directly in the race, or flume, which at that point was encased with plank at sides and bottom. After passing the wheels, the water is greedily sucked in by the multitude of ever-thirsty mouths in the pit below; and altho the wheels of the sea-mills will never turn again, and are fast crumbling to decay, the water still flows unceasingly from the sea into the land.

"The boundaries of this influx have never been definitely determined, but it certainly extends along the coast for nearly half a mile. At all points between the two mills, and for an unknown distance beyond each, the water is everywhere percolating through the cracks and fissures of the limestone and sinking into the earth."

By making a rough calculation based on the horse-power of the mills, the authors conclude that the daily water-consumption is nearly 6,000,000 cubic feet. They go on to say:

"If we imagine a cavern below we must give it generous proportions, as 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water would fill a chamber about five miles long, 1,000 feet wide, and 75 feet deep. Or, if the water runs into a fissure, say 10 feet wide, it must be about 10 miles long and 4,000 feet deep to hold one year's influx at this point."

This being the case, the assumption of some writers that the water simply runs into an underground cavern is seen to be absurd. Professor Amsted thinks that the inflow is evaporated; others that it is absorbed in some way. The authors reject both these theories. They say:

"Both of these processes below a very moderate depth would necessarily be extremely slow, and the former would gradually fill the caverns with salt. Nor can we follow Strickland in the supposition that an earthquake has at some period opened a communication between the sea and the region of volcanic fire, and that the water, being there converted into steam, is afterward condensed in its upward course and forms those hot springs which exist in various parts of Greece.

"Equally objectionable is the view that the water is absorbed at great depths by molten *magmas*. Volcanic phenomena are wholly wanting in this part of Greece; that is, there are no active, recently active, or extinct volcanoes, nor, so far as we can learn, any geologically recent volcanic rocks."

What then is the cause of this unique natural phenomenon? The authors are convinced that we have here a circulation caused simply by heat, just like that which takes place in a tea-kettle when the water is heating; currents of warm water rising and cold water sinking to take its place. Here the warm current doubtless rises in some neighboring part of the sea, and the rock-fissures are so disposed that the most convenient way for the cold water to take its place is to run inland for some distance at this point. They fortify their position with a great array of data that we can not quote here. In the course of their concluding remarks they say:

"An examination of our best general works on geology leaves the impression that the subterranean heat has been somewhat neglected as a cause of the circulation of water through the rocks. With its aid we can explain an active and efficient circulation in the deep region or far below the base level of the district, and a source above the base level appears not to be strictly essential to the theories of thermal springs and artesian wells. In other words, while the underground circulation is conditioned primarily by structure, the motive power is derived from either the subterranean heat or a topographic head—a difference of density or a difference of level. These two dynamic causes may cooperate, they may act more or less independently, or they may antagonize each other; and, as noted, it is at least conceivable that a spring, impelled by the subterranean heat, may rise above its source."

If the Messrs. Crosby are right, it will be seen that the sea-mills of Cephalonia were run, not by the sun's energy as is the ordinary water-mill, nor by that of the earth's rotation as is a tide-mill, but by that remaining in the heated interior of the earth—a fact that makes them of still greater interest to the student of terrestrial physics.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Cabinet Members from the Pacific Coast.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

You make an error in stating (March 13), speaking of the McKinley cabinet, that in this cabinet the Pacific Coast "has its first representative in a President's cabinet."

George H. Williams, of Oregon, held a seat in the cabinet of President Grant—that of Attorney-General. He was sent to the Senate from Oregon in 1867, and on the expiration of his term in the Senate was appointed one of the Joint High Commissioners to arbitrate the disputes between this country and England growing out of the British privateering during the war of the rebellion; and, after completing the treaty of Washington, he was appointed Attorney-General; and during his service as Attorney-General was nominated for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Williams is one of the ablest statesmen this country has produced since the days of Lincoln and Seward. He is now quietly practising his profession at Portland, Ore.

J. GASTON.

GASTON, ORE.

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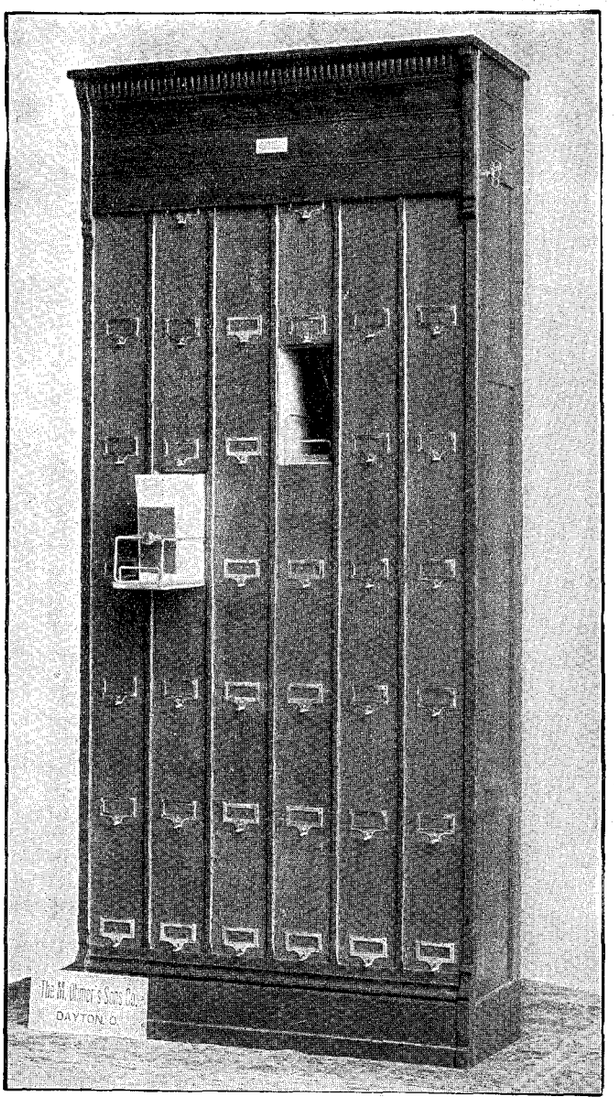

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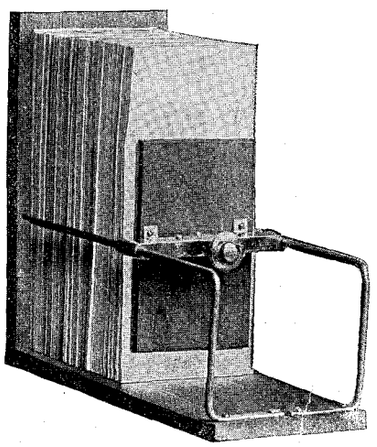

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

War rumors and the Mississippi floods are the principal market influences reported during the week. *Bradstreet's* notes improved weather conditions in Central Western and Northwestern States. Bank clearings decrease 5.6 per cent. from the preceding week. *Dun's Review* finds effects of undeclared war in the East on grain in particular, and notes increased imports.

Local Trade Conditions.—"There is a better demand for building materials, particularly lumber. In staple lines there is a more active request at Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Atlanta, pointing to the irregularity of the tendency to recover. Jobbers at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Cincinnati, and Chattanooga report trade slow, or that demand is decreased. There is no sign of trade revival in the flooded regions where the danger point has moved southward. If the water recedes by May 15 one half the usual cotton crop may be raised in Arkansas and Mississippi this year, but the outlook is not promising. One of the most serious losses to agriculturists of the south Mississippi valley is the destruction of stock. If the river overflows the sugar lands of Louisiana it will take three years to produce a crop there. New Orleans merchants believe the city is in no present danger, but point out that its prosperity depends on the agricultural industry. Orders for staples have fallen off at Chicago and the larger Eastern centers, except Baltimore, where the situation is regarded as favorable. Lake navigation is open, but few vessels are in commission yet, owing to the prospect for low freight rates. The auction sale of dry-goods at New York is not construed as an indication of improvement in demand, because prices paid were not average value. Demand for dry-goods is slow, and some manufacturers remain at work without profit, as the lesser of two evils. Demand for wool is checked, as stocks are badly cut, but makers of woolens are as active as before. Shoe manufacturers are working full time. Iron and steel continue disappointing, with lower prices for Bessemer pig and for billets, few, if any, new orders, and a tendency to weakness rather than the reverse. . . .

Exports and Imports.—"The temporary decrease in exports and large increase in imports, at New York 20.8 per cent. for the month, caused questions about the financial future which have not much influence as yet. March exports were $87,271,531 in value, about $11,700,000 larger than last year, but, much more to the purpose, $7,300,000 larger than in February, giving indication of an increase likely to be continued for some months. The increase in imports, $9,900,000, or over 15 per cent. from last year, and $17,100,000, or 28.9 per cent. from February, if long continued may embarass ome branches of business, but can hardly exhaust balances remaining from the unprecedented excess of merchandise exports, $323,381,519 in nine months ending with March.

"The wheat market, after its decline of 6 cents last week, was prepared to rise with prospects of European war and increased purchases for export, and has risen 4.37 cents since last Friday. Exports for the week are very small, and for two weeks but little greater than last year, while corn exports continue over three times last year's, and for two weeks 6,032,015 bushels against 1,963,193 last year, the price advancing less than 1 cent. Western receipts of wheat are larger for the week, and for two weeks as large as last year, and the government report indicates a considerably larger yield than that of 1896, which suffices to meet an extraordinary foreign demand.—*Dun's Review, April 17.*

Decreased Business Failures.—"There is a marked decrease in the total number of business failures throughout the United States, the total, 195, this week being compared with 232 last week, 244 in the week a year ago [*Dun's* 208 against 222], 219 two years ago, 212 in the corresponding week of 1894, and as contrasted with 217 in the second week of April, 1893, just before the panic."—*Bradstreet's, April 17.*

Canadian Trade.—"There are no special features in general trade in the Province of Ontario beyond the lack of animation. Slightly more activity is reported at Montreal, chiefly in hardware, paints, and leather. Heavy country roads in the Dominion interfere with business. Trade at Halifax is unsettled by impending provincial elections. Shipments of lumber from St. John, N. B., to the United States have increased, and the ice blockade at St. Johns, N. F., has been raised, and shipping is moving freely. The total number of business failures throughout the Canadian Dominion is 39 this week, against 32 last week, 34 in the week a year ago and 23 two years ago [*Dun's Review*, 30 against 36 last year]. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $19,144,000 this week, compared with $22,343,000 last week and $19,156,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 17.*

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Albert C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

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Current Events.

Monday, April 12.

The Senate meets and adjourns as a mark of respect for the late ex-Senator Voorhees. . . . The President appoints Senator E. O. Wolcott, Colorado, Charles J. Paine, Boston, and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, commissioners on international bimetalism. . . . The executive committee of Democratic clubs issues an address from Washington. . . . The United States Supreme Court decides in favor of the Bell Telephone Company *vs.* the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the "stock ticker case"; the Minnesota law requiring state railroads to stop passenger trains at country seats is affirmed.

Mr. Curzon says in the House of Commons that the Greek raid in Macedonia was unauthorized; that if not repeated Turkey would not treat it as *casus belli*. . . . Talk of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is rife in London.

Tuesday, April 13.

In the Senate (alone in session) Mr. Morgan finishes his Cuban speech; Mr. Lindsay advocates the bankruptcy bill. . . . The President decides to recommend an appropriation as indemnity for lynching three Italians at Hahnville, La., August 8. . . . The New York Senate follows the Assembly in passing the Greater New York charter over Mayor Strong's veto. . . . Democrats carry most municipal elections in New Jersey. . . . The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland, Ohio, secures an injunction against strikers' interference with employees. . . . The Missouri River cuts a new channel at Omaha; the highest record, 51.3 feet, is reached by the Mississippi at Vicksburg. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Henry Ward Beecher's accuser, dies in Brooklyn.

Henry White, American *chargé d'affaires* in London requests the British Foreign Office to prevent slaughter of seals. . . . It is rumored that Lord Rosebery may succeed Premier Salisbury.

Wednesday, April 14.

In the Senate a resolution against the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill is defeated by a majority of one; the Indian appropriation bill is taken up. . . . The House meets to adjourn for three days. . . . The President in a message urges congressional action for representation at Paris exposition in 1900. . . . James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, is named for United States minister to Turkey.

The Greek premier, N. Delyannis, asks the Boule to grant a credit of 23,000,000 drachmæ for the army and navy; he says Greece did not create the situation on the frontier; Turkish troops are centered at Gravena; diplomats in Vienna regard war as inevitable.

Thursday, April 15.

In the Senate an ineffectual attempt is made to fix a date for voting on the arbitration treaty; the Indian appropriation bill is discussed. . . . The New York Assembly passes Senate amendments to the Raines liquor law. . . . Judge James J. Storrow, counsel in Venezuelan treaty negotiations, dies in Boston.

Premier Delyannis says semi-official negotiations over the Cretan question have begun between Greece and Turkey. . . . France and Brazil refer the Guiana boundary dispute to arbitration. . . . Another revolution in Honduras is reported.

Friday, April 16.

Western Senators reach an agreement on a wool tariff schedule. . . . Details of a new Western traffic agreement are published. . . . The lower Mississippi continues to rise.

Greek successes and defeat are reported from Macedonia; the Greek Government proposes an increase in treasury notes. . . . It is said that numbers of Spanish troops are to be withdrawn from Cuba; Zarraga and five insurgents surrender to Weyler. . . . British warships arrive at Durban, South Africa.

Saturday, April 17.

In the House (alone in session) Mr. Bailey opens a lively debate on the policy of the Democrats. . . . A petition for rehearing of the trans-Missouri Freight Association case is filed before the Supreme Court of the United States. . . . Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Republican candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky, and others are indicted for conspiracy to bribe. . . . Middle-of-the-road Populists call a national convention at Nashville, Tenn., July 4. . . . A disastrous break occurs in the Biggs levee near Vicksburg.

The Turkish Council of Ministers at Constantinople declares that a state of war existed on the Græco-Turkish frontier, and orders Edhem Pasha to take the offensive; fighting on the border between regular troops of the hostile armies continues. . . . Captain-General Weyler asserts that the provinces of Puerto Principe and Matanzas in Cuba have been pacified; the Spanish Prime Minister denies the report that 30,000 troops are to be withdrawn from Cuba.

Sunday, April 18.

Representative Seth L. Milliken, of Maine, dies in Washington.

M. Delyannis, the Greek premier, announces to the Boule that diplomatic relations with Turkey have been severed; he says that Greece accepts the Turkish declaration of war; fighting by land and sea between the Greeks and Turks goes on.

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CHESS.

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The Literary Digest Problem-Solving Tourney.

We are glad to announce that, through the kindness and liberality of Mr. Walter Pulitzer, the distinguished problemist and author of "Chess Harmonies," we are able to begin a Problem-Solving Tourney. Mr. Pulitzer has prepared two problems for this tourney, the first of which is given this week. He offers as a prize for the best all-round solution of the *two* problems a copy of his "Chess Harmonies," a bound book of over 100 pages, and which has received commendation from problemists the world over.

The terms of the tourney are as follows:

1. Solution of first problem must be received on or before May 18, of second problem May 22.

2. Solution to be sent to Mr. Walter Pulitzer, Box 36, West Orange, N. J.

3. Enclose solution in separate sealed envelope, and mark plainly LITERARY DIGEST Solving-Tourney, giving name and address.

4. In deciding who is the prize-winner, Mr. Pulitzer, who is the sole judge as far as his problems are concerned, will consider (*a*) the completeness of the solution; (*b*) comments on, or a review of the problem. As he writes: "I shall consider both these requisitions from a problematical and literary point of view."

5. If there are two or more solutions of equal merit, the prize will go to the solution first received.

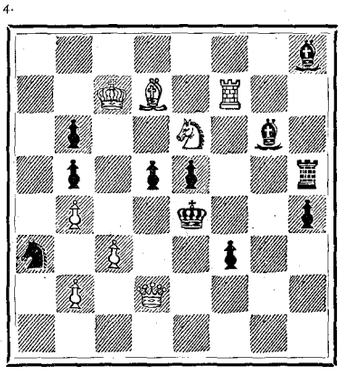
Problem 198.

BY WALTER PULITZER, NEW YORK.

Solving-Problem Tourney, No. 1.

Black—Eleven Pieces.

K on K 5; Bs on K Kt 3, K R sq; Kt on Q R 6; R on K R 4; Ps on K 4, K B 6, K R 5, Q 4, Q Kt 3 and 4.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q B 7; Q on Q 2; B on Q 7; Kt on Q 6; R on K B 7; Ps on Q B 3, Q Kt 2 and 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

There have been several complaints lately that solvers sending correct solution were not credited. The trouble is that those who thus complain delay in sending solution. We publish the name of every person sending correct solution. If your name does not appear at any time, you may understand that (1) you did not send correct solution; (2) you sent solution too late; or (3) the solution did not reach us.

No. 194.

1. Q—R 8 2. Q x Kt ch 3. Q x Kt 4. Q—Q R sq, mate
P—Q B 3 must P-B 3 must P-B7 or x P

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; V. Brent, New Orleans; D. J. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; J. W. Raymond, Hartford, Conn.; W. K. Van De Grift, Lima, O.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; J. M. Levy, Baltimore; R. D. Tompkins, Hillside, Mo.; C. H. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; the Revs. E. M. McMillan, Lebanon, Ky., Herbert W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.; Drs. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.

Comments: "Ingenious and interesting curiosity," M. W. H.; "Not up to Dr. Dalton's standard," F. S. F.; "A square thing,—yes, and very clever," D. J. O'C.; "A very pretty conceit," F. H. J.: "Solution indicated by the motto," J. W. R.; "As square a thing as I ever saw," W. K. V. D. G.; "The motto very appropriate," Mrs. S. H. W.; "While lacking variation, the beauty of it is that the Queen touches every corner and mates at the place from which she started," J. M. L.; "The Queen makes a grand circuit. Fine!" R. D. T.; "Very unique," C. W. C.; "A delightful tour around the boundary of her majesty's domain," R. J. M.; "The Doctor should have said: 'Rally round the square, b'hoys.' A beautiful conception," the Rev. E. M. McM.; "Extremely easy, quite artificial," the Rev. H. W. K.; "The motto gives it away," Dr. H. W. F.

Mrs. S. H. Wright, C. W. Cooper, Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, R. D. Tompkins, and the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa., were successful with 193.

The United States Championship Match.

PILLSBURY THE WINNER.

The score is Pillsbury, 10; Showalter, 8; Draws, 3.

The complete summary of the match is as follows:

Date.	*Openings.*	*Moves.*	*Winner.*
Feb'y.			
10	Ruy Lopez	35	Drawn.
15	P—Q 4	77	Drawn.
17	Giuoco Piano	40	Pillsbury.
24	Ruy Lopez	39	Pillsbury.
26	Ruy Lopez	53	Pillsbury.
March.			
3	Ruy Lopez	70	Showalter.
5	Ruy Lopez	33	Showalter.
8	Ruy Lopez	23	Showalter.
10	Queen's Gbt. dec	47	Pillsbury.
12	Ponziani	67	Showalter.
15	Queen's Gbt. dec	66	Pillsbury.
17	Ponziani	58	Showalter.
22	Queen's Gbt. dec	54	Showalter.
24	Ponziani	60	Pillsbury.
26	Queen's Gbt. dec	47	Drawn.
29	Ruy Lopez	29	Pillsbury.
31	Queen's Gbt. dec	91	Showalter.
April.			
5	Ruy Lopez	40	Pillsbury.
9	Ruy Lopez	72	Showalter.
12	P—Q 4	48	Pillsbury.
14	Queen's Gbt. dec	40	Pillsbury.

HARRY N. PILLSBURY,
Champion of the United States.

EIGHTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt x P	Q—K 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 B—Q 6	R—Kt sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	15 B—B 2	Q—K Kt 5
4 Castles	Kt x P	16 B x R	K x B
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3 (a)	17 Q—Q 6 ch	B—K 2
6 B—R 4	P x P (b)	18 R-K sq (f)	P—K Kt 3
7 P—B 3	P x P (c)	19 Q—Q 2	Q—R 4
8 Kt x P	B—K 2	20 Kt—Q 5	B—Q sq (g)
9 Kt—Q 5	Castles	21 Q—B 3	P—B 3
10 R—K sq	B—B 3	22 Kt x P	B—R 4
11 B—B 4	Kt—K sq (d)	23 Kt x Q P ch (h)	Resigns.
12 R x Kt	Q x R (e)		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) As pointed out in notes to the sixth game, Black selected the Kt—Q 3 move instead of B—K 2, expecting the 6 B x Kt, Q P x B, 7 P x P, Kt—B 4, 8 Q x Q ch, K x Q continuation, which is quite satisfactory for Black.

(b) P—K 5, as played in the sixth game, is much superior, tho White in that game succeeded in establishing a winning attack. It was rather surprising that Pillsbury entered this line of play. Showalter's sixth move, B—R 4, proving successful in the sixth game, it was expected that his opponent would abandon this variation and select the well-tested play 5 .., B—K 2 followed by Kt—Q 3.

(c) Black's attempt to maintain the two Pawns proves disastrous. He should have played B—K 2 or P—Q 6. The capture of the Q B P enables White to develop the Queen's wing. White subsequently will have all his forces in action, while Black's game is badly compromised.

(d) R—K sq was much better, tho Black's position would have remained a precarious one. Evidently he tried to prevent the B x Kt (Q 3) causing the doubling of the Q P. He overlooked the brilliant continuation White had on hand, namely R x Kt, which wins the game. It is not often seen in the Ruy Lopez opening that a termination is brought about as quickly as in the present game.

(e) He could not move R x Q, for White would answer B x P, winning the Queen.

(f) A splendid opportunity to bring the Rook into action. Black, of course, can not capture the Queen on account of R—K 8, mate.

(g) Necessary, for Kt x B followed by Q—Q 6 was threatening.

(h) White at this point announced mate in five moves, which is enforced as follows: 23 Kt x Q P ch, B x Kt; 24 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 25 B—Kt 3 ch, Q—Q 4; 26 B x Q ch, B—K 3; 27 B x B mate. Black on his 23d move surrendered.

NINTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25 P—Kt 5 (f)	Kt—R 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	26 Kt—Kt 4	Q—B 4 (g)
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	27 Kt—R 6 ch	K—B sq
4 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2	28 Q x Q ch	P x Q
5 P—K 4	P x K P	29 R—Q 7	B—B 3
6 Kt x P	K Kt—B 3	30 R x P ch	K—K sq
7 B—Q 3 (a)	Kt x Kt	31 R x K R P	Kt x P (h)
8 B x Kt	Kt—B 3	32 B—R 4 (i)	Kt—R 6 ch
9 B—B 2	B—Kt 5 ch	33 K—B sq	R—B sq
10 B—Q 2	Q—R 4	34 R—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
11 Castles	B x B	35 R x R	K x R (k)
12 Kt x B	Castles	36 B x B	Kt x P
13 Q—K 2	R—Q sq	37 B—K 8	Kt—K 5
14 K R-Q sq	Q—K R 4 (b)	38 B x P	Kt—Q 7 ch
15 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	39 K—K 2	Kt x P
16 Q—K 3	B—Kt 2	40 Kt—Kt 4	Kt x P (l)
17 Kt—K 5	P—B 4 (c)	41 P—K R 4	K—Q sq
18 P—B 3 (d)	P x P	42 P—R 5	K—K 2
19 R x P	R x R	43 P—R 6	K—B sq
20 Q x R	Q—Kt 4	44 Kt—K 5	Kt—R 4
21 R—Q sq	Kt—R 4 (e)	45 P—R 7	K—Kt 2
22 P—K Kt 3	P—Kt 3	46 Kt—B 8	K x B
23 P—B 4	Q—K 2	47 P—R 8 (Q)	Resigns.
24 P—K Kt 4	Kt—Kt 2		

Notes by Showalter and Pillsbury in The Tribune, New York.

(a) In this position in a game of the Kemeny-Showalter match, White retreated Kt—B 3, losing time. The position now arrived at is almost identical with positions in the Center-Counter Gambit and French Defense.

(b) If 14 R x P, 15 Kt—K 4 (better than 15 Kt—Kt 3, R x R ch; 16 R x R, Q—B 2; 17 Q—K 5, Q—K 2), R x R ch; 16 R x R, with an attack well worth the Pawn.

(c) After 17 Kt—Kt 5; 18 Kt x Kt, Q x Kt; 19 B—K 4. Black's position became theoretically bad on the Queen's side.

(d) After 18 P x P, B—K 5, with a decided advantage.

By Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(e) P—K Kt 3 or Kt—K sq was, perhaps, better. Black had to stop the threatening Q—Q 8 ch, followed by R x R, mate. He selected the Kt—R 4 play on account of a possible attack resulting from Kt—B 5 continuation. Since White, with P—K Kt 3 move, stops this play, Black's Kt will be poorly placed at R 4.

(f) Strong play. Black, of course, gets the opportunity to again bring this Kt into play, but White is enabled to establish a powerful attack by continuing Kt—Kt 4 and Kt—B 6 ch or Kt—R 6 ch.

(g) Causes the loss of two Pawns, as the progress of the game shows. Black, however, had no satisfactory defense. White threatened Kt—R 6 ch, followed by Q—R 8, winning at once.

(h) K—Q sq was probably better, yet the game was beyond repair.

(i) Brilliant play, which wins at least the exchange. Should Black capture the Bishop then R—R 8 wins the Black Rook. The continuation selected by Black loses a piece.

(k) B x B was hardly any better. White would have continued R—Q R 8, winning the Q R P.

(l) By capturing the Pawn the Black Kt will be too far away to stop the advance of White's K R P. But Black's game was a hopeless one, anyhow.

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New Shrub that Cures Disease.

A Strange Botanical product with peculiar effect upon certain Diseases of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, etc.—Free to our Readers.

The discovery of Alkavis, the new product of the Kava-Kava shrub, or as botanists call it *Piper Methysticum*, and the many accounts of its wonderful properties are exciting much attention in medical circles, as well as among sufferers from diseases of the Kidneys. Leading doctors now declare that Alkavis performs its remarkable cures by removing from the blood the uric acid, which is the cause of these diseases. Alkavis also acts directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs, soothing and healing them. It will be remembered that this new remedy was first found in use by the natives of India, where on the marshes of the Ganges River, they are peculiarly liable to diseases which clog up the kidneys and load the blood with the waste products of the system. White missionaries, soldiers, and natives alike suffer. Then when death seems at hand, the native finds in decoction of the Kava-Kava Shrub the natural remedy which sets the Kidneys in healthy action again, and clears the system of disease. It is this special action on the kidneys which makes the value of this now botanic discovery and has given Alkavis its world-wide reputation.

THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB. (*Piper Methysticum.*)

We are glad to give the record of the following most remarkable cures by this new discovery. The noted Evangelist, Prof. Edward S. Fogg, the associate of Talmage, Jones, and Moody, so well known for his work in conducting revival and religious meetings over the United States, in the following lines tells the story of his recovery from serious Bladder and Kidney disease, through the wonderful curative power of Alkavis. He writes from Covington, Ky., Jan. 7, 1897. He says:

"John Wesley once said that the man that discovered a Remedy for Diseases and did not make it known to the world merited condign punishment. I believe I have found a remedy for Kidney disease in the new discovery, Alkavis. I have used it but little over a month, and I am in better health to-day than for years previously. It has been matter of remark to my friends of the wonderful improvement of my condition in the last few weeks, and I ascribe it entirely to Alkavis. You know how much I suffered, and the very bad condition of my Kidneys and Bladder, all of which has now happily passed away under the use of this great Remedy.

"Very truly yours, EDWARD S. FOGG."

The following letter from Mr. F. Starkweather, of Hayesville, Iowa, well shows that Alkavis cures even in Bright's Disease and in the worst forms of Kidney disease. He writes:

"I feel in duty bound to humanity to let you know what Alkavis has done for me. I have been troubled with Kidney complaint for six years. I have tried a number of different school doctors with only part relief. Two years ago this spring, I was taken with bleeding from my Kidneys and Urinary Organs so bad that what passed in my water would settle from three-fourths to one inch of clotted blood in the vessel. My friends thought I could live but a short time. I sent for Alkavis and it has done me more good than all the doctors and other medicines combined. I would have been in my grave long ago if it had not been for Alkavis. I am fifty-six years old and I am sure I owe my life to you."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit, and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful.

The venerable Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., gratefully writes of his cure of Dropsy, swelling of the feet, and Kidney and Bladder disease by this new remedy. He writes:

"After suffering two years with Urinary and Bladder trouble I sent for Alkavis, and it helped me very much. I am 85 years old and my blood and circulation were so poor that my feet and limbs would swell very badly. Since taking Alkavis my blood is in a healthy condition and my feet and limbs do not trouble me by swelling. I was very thin, but now I weigh one hundred and thirty-six pounds. I can truly say that Alkavis was a great blessing to me and I can recommend it faithfully."

Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, Wolfboro, New Hampshire.

Rev. Albert B. Richardson, D.D., pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Hoboken, N. J., writes of the recovery of his daughter from an apparently incurable case of Bright's Disease through Alkavis. Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D.C., Editor of *The Religious World*, writes of his own cure of Rheumatic and Kidney disorders through Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at the post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel.

Mrs. L. D. Fegely, of Lancaster, Ill., testifies that Alkavis cured her of most severe Kidney and Bladder disease of eight years' standing, after three doctors had failed. Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn., and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases, and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

Mrs. L. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ills.

Mr. J. R. Burke, of Clarendon, Ark., testifies to his cure of Bright's Disease by Alkavis. He writes:

"I desire to give credit to whom credit is due. In February, 1894, I was taken with Kidney trouble and my urine was of a very dark color and heavy brick-dust deposits. I was confined to my room ten weeks with constant attention of two physicians, who at last pronounced my case Bright's Disease and incurable. I was advised by a friend to try Alkavis, which I did. I was able to work in the yard in a week and now I am as well as I have been in five years."

While Alkavis is well known in Europe, its only importers in this country so far are The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York. They are so anxious to introduce Alkavis and prove its great value that they will send free one Large Case, prepaid by mail, to Every Reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints, and Irregularities, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers to send their names and address to the company and receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

The Standard Dictionary.

Questions Answered.

H. A. M., Brownsville, Tex.: "I herewith enclose you a clipping from the *Daily Lower Rio Grande* which contains the origin of the word ***blizzard.*** I do not believe this word was ever used by any writer or speaker before the date mentioned, and it is not so claimed in your excellent Standard Dictionary. The statement from the *New York Tribune*, which it quotes, is simply an effort of the writer to show his knowledge about a word that he knew nothing of. There is no analogy to show that the word ***blizzard*** is derived from anything which signifies 'greater intensity, fury, rigor, carnage, or enormity.' As the Standard shows, the meaning of ***blizzard*** is not confined to great storms. In the present day the great human butcheries of Armenia and Cuba are '***blizzards*** of blood' so appalling and revolting that no other word can exactly convey the idea of their enormity."

The foregoing interesting letter concerning the word ***blizzard*** was accompanied by a cutting from which the following extract is made:

"In 1851, I, the editor of this paper, was then stopping at a hotel in New York city. One day while talking to a companion a program was handed to us announcing the performance of a noted wizard, one Prof. Anderson. We then agreed to attend the performance that night, I remarking that he might be a regular Blitzer, meaning that Anderson might be of the same order of dexterity as Seignior Blitz, a noted prestidigitator at that time. We attended, and I was so much surprised at Anderson's acts, particularly his bottle feat and the suspension act, that I remarked to my companion that Anderson was not only a Blitzer, but a Blitzzard as well, making a word out of Blitz and the last syllable of Wizard. After that I frequently used the word Blitzzard to convey the idea when any one thing excelled the original, especially in dexterity, fury, or violence."

Unfortunately for "H. A. M." and his claim, some one else used the word ***blizzard*** in 1834, and reference to Crockett's "Tour Down East," published in 1834, will prove it, for therein occurs this sentence: "A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast, and supposing that he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead and give him and his likes a ***blizzard.***"

The Standard Dictionary in a careful and extended definition which is reproduced, and which for accuracy excels those of all other dictionaries, throws valuable light on the origin of this word.

> **bliz'zard,** bliz'ard, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow, such as frequently sweeps from the northern Rocky mountain region in winter, and often causes loss of life. **2.** A rattling volley, as of shots or of words; hence, a sudden fierce attack; a knock-down blow; any sudden and overwhelming disaster; as, the party was struck by a *blizzard.*
>
> I notice with some surprise that since our great recent *blizzard* the old English word which describes so picturesquely our English snow-blast . . . is spoken of by some of our journalists as an 'Americanism'; and even such admirable lexicographers and philologists as Murray . . . treat the word as a modern Americanism, . . . while, so far from its being American in origin, it was not till within the last thirty years, according to Bartlett and other American philologists, that it was ever heard in the Eastern States, and in the Western a *blizzard* meant a knock-down blow from an argument, not a knock-down blow from a snow-blast.
>
> *New-York Tribune*, July 19, '91, p. 14, col. 5.
>
> [< AS. **blǽsan*, blow; cp. BLAZE, BLAST, BLOW¹, *v.*]

According to Murray's New English Dictionary, ***blizzard*** is suggestive of "blow, blast, blister, and bluster," while Farmer in his *Americanisms* derives the word from the German "blitz," and adds that a correspondent to *Notes and Queries* claims ***blizzard*** is of English nationality, asserting that the word has been known in its present form in the Midland counties of England for many years. In the face of this evidence the editors of the Standard Dictionary are not disposed to concede that "H. A. M." originated the word.

O. H. W., Port Gamble, Wash.: "Will you kindly inform me if the word ***stomach*** was ever spelled ***stomache?*** I have your splendid Standard Dictionary in my library at home, but it is not available here."

The Standard Dictionary records the correct spelling of all words. We can not find the form ***stomache*** in any reference work available. Chaucer spelt this word ***stomak,*** Udall ***stomake,*** Sir Thomas More and Roger Ascham ***stomacke,*** while the Elizabethan dramatists Beaumont and Fletcher wrote it as we do to-day.

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